The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,785.—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1870. Annual Subscription in Advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town .....Rs. 52 0
——— including postage..... ,, 72 0
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Ten lines and under
First insertion.....Rs. 5 0
Second Ditto ..... ,, 2 8
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Fourth and succeeding insertions ..... ,, 0 2½ As.

per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per line.
Second Ditto ..... 4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding ..... 2½ ,, ,,
In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Sunday, 6th November, at 8 A.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. ELLORA, (1,727 tons, and 200 H. P.,) Captain G. N. Reynon, WILL LEAVE FOR SUEZ as above, carrying H.M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Genoa, Barcelona and Havre, Liverpool, or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the 4th proximo.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon by noon on the day before the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

Passengers who prefer going on board the night before will be allowed to do so.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 7 A.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

PASSPORTS.

PASSENGERS intending to TRAVEL via MARSEILLES or BRINDISI are requested to take NOTICE, that it will be necessary to PROVIDE themselves with PASSPORTS vised by the French Consul, before leaving Bombay.

REDUCED PARCEL RATES.

A considerable REDUCTION has been made in the TARIFF of CHARGES for SMALL PARCELS to ENGLAND, &c., particulars of which can be learnt on application at this Office.

Ordinary Parcels will in future be received up to noon on Mail day, and Samples up to 4 P.M.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay,
29th October 1870.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. ORISSA, (1,646 tons, and 300 H.P.), Captain P. S. Towle, will be despatched for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 10th November, leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the office of the Company's agent for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Tuesday, the 8th proximo.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay,
27th October 1870.

NEW OVERLAND ROUTE
(via SUEZ CANAL.)

DIRECT SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY and MARSEILLES, touching at ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, ALEXANDRIA (in case of need), and MARSEILLES.

LA COMPAGNIE MARSEILLAISE DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR.—MARC FRAISSINET PERE and FILS DESPATCH STEAMERS MONTHLY from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES, via the SUEZ CANAL.

Passport.—The Company undertake to grant through Bills of Lading for the above, and most other Continental Ports and also to Liverpool. They have further made arrangements to forward Cotton at a through rate from Bombay to the principal towns in France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Belgium, and Spain.

Freight on Goods shipped to Europe to be payable at destination.

INSURANCE may be effected on your account to any amount on Company's Floating Policy, on goods shipped to the Continent by their own Steamers. Premiums of Insurance from Bombay to Marseilles ½ per cent.

The undersigned are further prepared to receive Merchandize from up-country, and to forward same to any part of Europe.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of Wines, and all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Aden	£ 75	£ 15	£ 5
,, Suez	£ 40	£ 22-10	£ 8
,, Port Said	£ 42	£ 24	£ 8
,, Marseilles	£ 56	£ 36	£ 14

Without Food

Children over three and under ten years of age, half fare.

The Company issue Return Tickets available for six months, obtaining 20 per cent from the cost of the Return Passage.

The Steamers carry both Doctor and Stewardess.

Departures from Marseilles on the 1st and from Bombay about the 7th of each month.

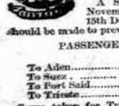
In accordance with the above, the s. s. EUROPE, 3,500 Tons, Captain Mastino, will be despatched on or about the 7th December next.

For further particulars, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

KUNKLER, PREISWERCK, & Co., Agents.
Elphinstone Circle, 10th October 1870.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE of STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY and TRIESTE via SUEZ CANAL.



EVERY MONTH a Steamer from TRIESTE to BOMBAY and *vice versa*, which are chiefly intended for the conveyance of Cargo, but have also limited accommodation for a small number of passengers.

A Steamer will leave Trieste on the 10th November, and return from Bombay about the 15th December. Early application for passages should be made to prevent disappointment.

PASSENGER RATES FROM BOMBAY:

	Cabin.	Deck without Food.
To Aden	£18	£ 6-15
To Suez	£28	£11-15
To Port Said	£30	£12-10
To Trieste	£40	£16-10

Cargo taken for Trieste, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa, Aden, Egypt, England and the Continent generally.

There is also a weekly service by MAIL STEAMERS between Alexandria and Trieste, and *vice versa*, in conjunction with the P. & O. Co.'s Mail Steamers to and from Suez. The Austrian Lloyd's Mail Steamers leave Alexandria direct for Trieste immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles, and the voyage to Trieste is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the Port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days, and the Company's best Steamers are employed on this Line, which are built expressly for this service, with special regard to the accommodation and comfort of passengers, and have each an experienced Surgeon on board. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routes, occupying from three days six hours to five days to London, at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

Passengers by the P. & O. Co.'s steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's steamers to Southampton, and a charge of 10s. per cwt., to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned Agents grant also passage tickets for the steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste, and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

PASSENGER RATES from ALEXANDRIA to TRIESTE:

First Class .....£18 | Second Class .....£9.

Children under 10 years at Half Fare; under 2 years, Free.

REDUCED FARES for FAMILIES, consisting of not less than 3 adult members travelling together:—First Class, £10-16 per head; Second Class, £7-10 per head.

Railway tickets, from SUEZ to ALEXANDRIA, with all the privileges of passengers by the P. & O. Co:—First Class, £4-10; Second Class, £2-5. Children over 3 and under 10 years at Half Fare.

In connection with the Austrian Lloyd, Cargo for Trieste and Venice can be booked through from Bombay by the P. & O. Co., and the Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Co., and via Bombay from the various ports touched at by the steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company.

TRANSHIPMENT SERVICE AT PORT SAID.

GOODS for Trieste, Venice, Odessa, and Ports on the Syrian, Turkish and Greek Coasts, shipped by Steamers under any Flag whatever from Japanese, Chinese and Indian Ports bound to Mediterranean or British Ports, via Suez Canal, are received and transhipped by the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Port Said, and forwarded to their destination by the Company's regular lines of Steamers.

For further particulars, and for freight and passage apply to

A. C. GUMPERT & Co.,
Agents for the Austrian Lloyd.
Bombay, 2, Ash Lane, 25th October 1870.

FOR RANGOON.

With immediate despatch.

THE British Ship MARY ANNE. For Freight, &c., apply to DAVID SASSOON & Co.
Bombay, 31st October 1870.

NOTICE.—Consignee's of CARGO per Ship SIR JOHN LAWRENCE, arrived from London, are requested to DESPATCH BOATS at once to take delivery; otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain, without further intimation, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 29th October 1870.

THE BYCULLA STUDIO.—In consequence of PRESSING ENGAGEMENTS, the RE-OPENING of the above Studio in Bombay will be DEFERRED till the 15th of November.

W. G. STREETON.
Poona, 26th October 1870.

TO EUROPEAN RESIDENTS IN INDIA.
THE SOVEREIGN BOOT
(FOR LADIES)

Made of soft Glove Kid, Channel Soles, Fancy Toes, Pliant Elastic Sides, Military Heels. Made expressly for Tropical Climates.

On the reception of twenty-one shillings sterling, the above will be sent out by pattern post, prepaid to any part of India, a be sent out by pattern post, prepaid to any part of India, a pattern boot remitted to us through the PATTERN POST (ordering a few pence) is sufficient guide for size, which is always registered for future use.

Illustrated Catalogues Post free on application.

MARSHALL and WILLATS,
207 and 208 Oxford Street, London, W.

SHIPPING.

BRINDISI STEAMERS.

CARRYING HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN and CHINA MAI HITHERTO SENT via MARSEILLES.

ADRIATICO ORIENTALE COMPANY.

UNDER ARRANGEMENT with the English POST OFFICE authorities, the Mail hitherto sent by the P. & O. Steamers via Marseilles, will be despatched by the Steamers of the Adriatico Orientale Company from Alexandria to Brindisi until the end of the war. This route being now the regular Mail line, becomes the safest as well as the most expeditious route for passengers.

The undersigned are prepared to issue THROUGH TICKETS from ALEXANDRIA to BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, NAPLES, ROME, BOLOGNA, FLORENCE, TURIN, SUSA, VERONA, CAMERLATA, MILAN, and PARIS.

Steamers leave Alexandria on the arrival of the Mail from Bombay.

The passage from Alexandria to Brindisi occupies only three days, and the through journey to London about 140 hours, making a saving over other routes of about 48 hours.

On arrival at Brindisi of the weekly fast Steamer from Alexandria, an Express Train is run by the South Italian Railway en route for London, via Ancona, Bologna, Milan, the Bremen Pass, Munich and Frankfort to Dover, THUS AVOIDING THE SEAT OF WAR.

RATES OF FARE FROM ALEXANDRIA.

	1st Class. 2nd Class.		1st Class. 2nd Class.
To BRINDISI	Rs. 110 Rs. 80	To ROME	Rs. 123 Rs. 89-8
,, VENICE	,, 128 ,, 88	,, PARIS	,, 206 ,, 156-8

For rates to other towns apply to STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.,
By Essay, 29th October 1870. Agents.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and COMPANY,
No. 25, Apollo Street.

AUCTION SALE of Sundry Stock-in-Trade at the Moody Bazar Godown In Re Bhugwanjee Dwarkadas and others, Insolvents.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 5th of November 1870, at 12 o'clock noon, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will submit to sale by Public Auction, at the above Godown, by order of the Official Assignee, the following sundry stock-in-trade, consisting of 113 Moodys Rice, 130 bundles Hemp, 55 Bags Ring or Assam Rice, 153 Bags Bettlenuts, 14 Bags Pepper, 22 Piculs Dalchoosnee or Cinnamon, 4 Moodys Sow, 1 Lot Bardan, 4 empty Dubbers, 2 Sails for country craft, a quantity of Furniture, consisting of 1 Iron Treasure Chest with stand, 4 Iron Beam Scales large and one small, 36 Iron Weights of sizes, 1 Wooden Triangle, few China Pictures, large and small Benches, 1 Brass Light, 3 Wooden Boxes, 2 Cushions for gadee, 1 Carpet, 4 Globe Lamps, Wooden Inkstands, 2 bundles Bees' Wax, Iron Waterpots, 1 Chair, 2 Canvas Screens, 1 Teakwood Cupboard, and Sundry Miscellaneous Goods.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, at 1 P.M., by order of the Official Assignee, at Moody Bazaar Godown—
20 Dokras Cotton.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 4th November 1870.

BENNETT and COMPANY.
No. 5 Forbes Street.

WEEKLY SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 5th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a large quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods:—
4 Cases Pink Dhotees
3 ditto Orange Cambrics
2 ditto Lustre Orleans
2 ditto White and Coloured Muslins Silk Bouquets
4 Bales Fine Heavy Pilot Cloth
4 Cases Blue Union Serge ditto
(Without Reserve the Property of a Gentleman proceeding to England).
2 Gold Turquiose Brooches, 1 ditto Necklet, Lady's Emerald Opal and Pearl Rings, 1 Gold Albain, 1 pair ditto Ear-rings, 1 Card Case and 1 Lady's Gold Watch, &c.
40 dozen superior Old Pale Sherry
100 ditto Pale Dinner Sherry
On account and risk of the Dewjee Morarjee—
4 Cases Turkey Red Jaconet Prints
3 ditto ditto Chintz Wave ditto
On account and risk of the first purchaser Joseph Mahomed—
C—B—45, 50-52, 58, 74-79—11 Cases Linen Thread.

At 1 P.M.

1 Dog-cart with Horse and Harness.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, best Plated Glass and Porcelainware, a handsome Eggshell-built 4 seated Open-carriages by Peters & Sons of London, a ditto Madras-built Circular fronted double-seated Brougham by Tod & Co., a handsome English-built light Buggy, a ditto Fast-trotting Grey Arab Horse, goes also in saddle, a set of English Brass Mounted Carriage Harness, Lady's and Gentleman's Saddles, &c., at Malabar Hill.

On MONDAY, the 14th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence at Malabar Hill, the valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Carriages, Horses, &c., the property of E. D. Estill, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter. Catalogues will be published, and the property on view, 4 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of handsome Household Furniture, Plated Glass and Porcelainware, a first-class Cottage Piano by Cramer and Co., Carriages, Horses, &c., at Marine Lines, Esplanade.

On MONDAY, the 7th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence at the abovementioned place, the handsome Household Furniture, Plated Glass and Porcelainware, Piano, Carriages, Horses, &c., the property of Surgeon Major J. Mills, the same comprises rich Cut Glassware, handsome Dinner, Breakfast and Dessert Services, best Plateware, such as a set of Dish Covers complete, Cruet and Pickle Stands, Ice Pitcher, Table and Chamber Candlesticks, Cutlery, &c., handsomely Carved Blackwood Furniture, a set of Dining Tables in 6 pieces, Sideboard Cheval Glasses, Sideboard, Teapoys, Screens, Circular, Pier, Sofa and Side Tables, Easy and Drawing-room Chairs, Conversation Sofas, handsome Brussels' Carpet, Plated 3 Light hanging Argand Lamps, Chiffoniers, a first-rate Concertina, Camp Cots, Reclining Couches, Dressing and Washing Tables, Toilet Glasses, Clothes and Gown Presses, Chest of Drawers, Towel Horse, Dispense Articles, Cooking Utensils, an English Iron Stove with apparatus, complete, Plants, &c., &c.

At 9 P.M.

(If not previously disposed of by private Contract).

One handsome English-built Mail Phaeton convertable into a Waggonette by Fuller and Co.

One ditto ditto Brougham by Limington.

A pair of handsome fast-trotting Arab Flea-bitten Grey and Chesnut Horses.

The latter a first-rate saddle horse for either Lady or Gentleman, sets of English Plated Mounted double and single Harness, &c.

No Catalogues, and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Porcelainware, a first-class Piano, Carriages, Horses, &c., at Malabar Hill.

On THURSDAY, the 10th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Porcelainware, Piano, Carriages, Horses, &c., the property of F. S. Leathes, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

Catalogues will be published, and the property on view 4 days before the day of sale

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TO WATCHMAKERS.

This Company is prepared to RECEIVE OFFERS from persons willing to CONTRACT for the REPAIR of the POCKET TIME-PIECES, and the WINDING UP and KEEPING in REPAIR of the CLOCKS at all the STATIONS and OFFICES on the Lines extending from Bombay to Rajpoor and Bombay to Koolburga, and Stations beyond, when opened, FOR ONE YEAR, from the 1st January 1871.

Particulars may be ascertained on application at the Storekeeper's Office, Byculla.

Offers, to be endorsed "Tenders for repairing Clocks and Watches," will be received by the Agent at his Office, Elphinstone Circle, up to Noon on WEDNESDAY the 7th December next.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

W. WARDEN MORICE, Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Byculla, 3rd November 1870.

EXTRA FINE
MANILLA CIGARS and CHEROOTS,
No. 2.

A very fine LOT of these has just been received from MANILLA. They are equal, if not superior, to any the undersigned have ever imported.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
BOMBAY and POONA.

INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS,
CONSISTING OF VIEWS OF THE CHIEF PLACES IN INDIA,
NATIVE COSTUMES, CHARACTERS, &c.

MESSRS. THACKER, VINING, and Co. invite attention to the extensive Collections of the above, which are on view at their Rooms. For the convenience of Purchasers, sets have been arranged in Albums, so that selections may be made with the greatest facility.

BOURNE and SHEPHERD'S celebrated Views in NORTHERN and SOUTHERN INDIA .....Each. Rs. 4 0
Or 30 Copies for 100 0

SACHE'S NEW SERIES of BOMBAY and NEIGHBOURHOOD, including RASSEIN, AURUNGABAD, the GHATS, the CAVES of ELLORA, AJUNTA, ELEPHANTA, &c.....Each. 2 8

W. JOHNSON'S Views of OLD BOMBAY, the GHATS, &c. &c.....Each. 2 8

W. JOHNSON'S celebrated Series of the NATIVE and RESIDENTS in WESTERN INDIA .....Each. 3 0

This Series has lately been reduced to the CARTE DE VISITE SIZE. Price per dozen 10 0

CAPTAIN LYONS' MAGNIFICENT PHOTOGRAPHS of the TEMPLES of SOUTHERN INDIA, AHMEDABAD, &c. Each price Rs. 3.....per doz. 30 0

H. HINTON'S complete Series of the CAVES of ELLORA .....Each. 2 8

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

FOR SALE,
KEROSENE OIL and AMERICAN FLOUR.

Imported direct from Boston, and now landing ex American Ship NONANTUM:—
Best FRESH AMERICAN FLOUR.
Best REFINED KEROSENE OIL.
Apply to DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & Co.,
No. 7, Parsee Bazaar Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE—A TRANSLATION, by JEMEDAR SHEIKH AMEER, 19th Bombay N. I., of the ALTERATION in the FIELD EXERCISE, as they appear in the latest Edition for 1870 into Oordoo in the Balbood character, is in course of preparation, and will SHORTLY APPEAR. The Price of each Copy will not exceed RUPEE (1) ONE. Applications should be addressed to the ADJUTANT, 19th N. I., Bhooj.

NOTICE.—TENDERS will be received by the Superintendent of Marine up to 1 P.M. TO-MORROW, the 4th instant, for a STEAMER to be at VINGORLA, and embark on the 12th instant, and bring to BOMBAY the undermentioned Details, viz.:—
1 Captain.
1 Lady.
3 Children between 1 and 7 years.
1 Sergeant.
15 Invalids.
8 Time-expired Men.
4 Officers' Native Servants.
1 Native Cook.
1 Woman.
7 European Non-commissioned Rank and File.
1 Woman (Prisoner).

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEORGE INGLE, Secretary.
Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 3rd November 1870.

LIST of UNCLAIMED LETTERS that have accumulated in the BOMBAY GENERAL POST OFFICE from 1st to 31st October 1870.

Byramjee Merwanjee & Co.
Bates, J
Brett, P F
Byramjee Framjee Mehta
Blowstine
Byrne, A B
Belcher, P F
Brett, H
Brown Brothers & Co.
Clancey, Mrs
Cross, F
Clark, L
Chunderao Narainrao
Cosgrove, P Sergeant
Caldicott, J G
Cooke, T
Colquhoun, C H
Cartwright, J
Dossabhoy Cupodia
Dewey, W M
Dhunjee Morarjee
Earl, B Mrs
Fernandes, J F
Fraser, J
Grant, Sergeant
Gutersloh, F
Garston, E
Gollehman Jacob & Co.
Grant, Captain
Hickie, J
Hickie & Co.
Homan, Mr
Harrison, Mrs
Johnstone, H
Jamal Alden bin Mahomed Kassum
Jamsetjee Framjee
Kingsbury, J
Klingtiter, T
Lee, C
Lely, F S P
Lane, C & Co.
Macrae, W
Meade, D
Merwanjee Byramjee & Co.
McCulloch, W H
Macculloch, John & Co.
Mignon, J
Nephew C & Co.
Narayenrao
Ord, J
Postonjee Merwanjee Oomrigur
Power, J
Pandaic Gunnesh
Roy Nambervomul & Co.
Sim, E L
Shreeput Narayen Coolcurne
Shea, A
Subarao Appajee
Sleator, J M
Smith, J
Tamooljee Jamsetjee Dustoor
Wilson, G
Wheatley, E A
Watts, W
Wittoba Cristnajee
Walker W
Whittle, G

C. A. STUART, Post Master.
Bombay General Post Office, 3rd November 1870.

SALE of HORSES.

A SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION will TAKE PLACE on TUESDAY, the 8th November, instant, at 4 o'clock P.M. precisely, at the BYCULLA COMMISSION STABLE, of the Undermentioned Horses, the property of JALIA KASSERESINGJEE BHUPUTSINGJEE of Koth—
1 Chesnut Arab Horse, 5 years, 14 h 3 inches, up to 16 stones—perfectly quiet.
1 G A Colt, 4 years, 14 h 2½ inches—handsome and very promising Colt.
1 B A Horse, 6 years, 14 h 2½ inches—will make a handsome Charger.
1 Chesnut Ans. Gelding, 8 years, 16 h, up to 20 stone—a perfect Hunter and Jumper in Bombay.
The Horses may be seen at any time at the Byculla Commission Stable.
Immediately after the Sale above advertised shall have been held, the Horses described below will be put to Auction at the same place:—
1 G Ans. Gelding "Prospect," 7 years, 16 h—good Jumper.
1 Brown Ans. Gelding "Frank," 7 years, 15 h 2 inches—very handsome, will make a good Hunter and Charger, perfectly quiet in saddle.
1 D Bay Aust. Gelding, 7 years, 15 h 1 inch—perfect in single and double Harness, will make a good Brougham Horse.
1 D Brown Aust. Mare, 6 years, 15 h 2 inches—perfect in single and double Harness, and one of the fastest trotter in Bombay.
1 Roan Gelding "Sorento," 4 years, by "Premier," dam Delaware Girl, by "Dahapre"—a very promising Maiden.
1 G A Galloway, 5 years, 13 h ½ inches—a perfect Lady's horse, very handsome, and up to weight.
1 Bay A Horse, 5 years, 14 h 1½ inch—very handsome, and a very good Hack.
And several other Horses of useful stamp. Such a batch was never before put up to public competition.
Bombay, 4th November 1870. ALLI ABDOOLLA.

NOTICES.

ESTATE of the late Major C. M. LEWIS, Bombay Staff Corps.—NOTICE.—All persons having Claims against or being indebted to the Estate of the late Major C. M. LEWIS, Bombay Staff Corps, are requested to send them to the undersigned before 21st November 1870.

B. R. WHITTAKER, Lieut.-Colonel,
Resident of Committee of Adjustment.
Bombay, 26th October 1870.

THE DEPOT of the SOCIETY for PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE will, from this date, be OPEN DAILY from 10 to 5 P.M., SUNDAYS excepted.

C. F. H. JOHNSTON, Secretary.
Money School, 1st September 1870.

NOTICE to CONTRACTORS.—The undersigned will receive TENDERS up to noon on the 6th proximo, for the SUPPLY of LABOUR for DOCKING and UNDOCKING STEAMERS at the Company's Dock, Mazagon. Terms and conditions can be had on application to

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents B. I. S. N. Co., Ld.

TO CAPITALISTS.—The LAND MORTGAGE BANK of INDIA (CREDIT FONCIER INDIEN) Limited are prepared to treat for the sale by PRIVATE CONTRACT of SUNDRY PROPERTIES in

BOMBAY,
POONA,
SHOLAPORE,
PANCHGUNNY,
KURACHEE,

particulars of which may be had by applying to the Manager at the Bank's Office in Bombay. If desired part of the Purchase Money may remain on mortgage for a time at a moderate rate of interest.

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION of INDIA and CHINA, Limited, (in Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a SEVENTH and FINAL DISTRIBUTION of the ASSETS of the above Association, at the rate of ONE RUPEE and EIGHT ANNAS per Share, will be PAID to the Registered Shareholders at the Office of the Liquidator, on Monday, the 14th November next.

The Transfer Books will be CLOSED from the 1st to the 13th November, both days inclusive.

Shareholders residing at Outstations will please send their Certificates to Number and Name of Shares, and Dividend Warrants will be forwarded to them.

The Office will be OPEN for the above purposes on MONDAY, up to the 15th December next, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 3 P.M.

P. DEWAR,
Attorney for Liquidator.
Bombay, 19th October 1870.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be FINALLY CLOSED from and after the 27th instant.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

COTTON and GRAIN RATES.

On and after the 1st November REVISED RATES for the CARRIAGE of COTTON to BOMBAY will come into FORCE.

SPECIAL REDUCED RATES for the Carriage of Grain over the Great Indian Peninsula Railway between Bombay and Jubbulpore, and the East Indian and Scinde, Punjaub and Delhi Railway Stations, will also come into FORCE on the 1st November.

Full information can be obtained from the undersigned.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 31st October 1870.

BOMBAY, BARODA, and CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

EXTENSION TO WUDWAN.

TENDERS will be received up to the 16th instant, for the works on Contracts Nos. 3 and 4 between VEERUMGAUM and WUDWAN. Plans and Specifications may be seen at the Company's Offices, Fort.

The Company will not be bound to accept the lowest or any tender.

Chief Resident Engineer and Acting Agent.
Bombay, 2nd November 1870.

BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY, Limited (in Liquidation).—A DISTRIBUTION of ASSETS of Rs. 55 per share will be made to the Registered Shareholders on the production of Share Certificates on and after the 6th instant.

J. G. SMITH,
For Self & Co-Liquidators.
Elphinstone Circle, 4th October 1870.

FRERE LAND and RECLAMATION COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in the abovementioned Company will be HELD at 1, Church Street, Fort, on MONDAY, the 21st day of November 1870, at 3 P.M., to consider an account showing the manner in which the WINDING UP of the Company has been conducted, and the Property of the Company disposed of.

BYRAMJEE CURSETJEE, Liquidator.
Bombay, 18th October 1870.

THE FRERE LAND COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in the abovementioned Company will be HELD at 1, Church Street, Fort, on the 21st day of November 1870, at 3 P.M., to consider an account showing the manner in which the WINDING UP of the Company has been conducted and the Property of the Company disposed of.

BYRAMJEE CURSETJEE, Liquidator.
17th October 1870.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

At a large MEETING of POLICYHOLDERS of the ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and its ASSOCIATED OFFICES to-day, Mr. JAMES THOMSON in the Chair, the following RESOLUTIONS were adopted:—

1. "That the Policyholders approve and accept the scheme of reconstruction prepared by the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company, and now submitted to the Meeting, subject to such modification as may be found expedient, and be sanctioned by the Court of Chancery."

2. "That this Meeting earnestly impress upon the Policyholders the importance of sending in their individual assents to the scheme as speedily as possible, so as to strengthen the hands of the Committee in carrying the same into effect."

3. "That the Policyholders consider it desirable and agree to pay the premiums due on their respective Policies to an account to be opened at the Bank of England and the Agra Bank, Limited, in the names of Messrs. Thomson, Bell, and Major-General Cunningham, three of the Members of the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company; the premiums to be returned, in case the Scheme of Reconstruction should not be carried out, without deduction of any kind."—*Times*, 26th April 1870.

The AGRA BANK, Limited, is PREPARED to RECEIVE PREMIA on Policies in the above Company, in terms of the foregoing Resolutions.

EDWARD MORRISS,
Manager, Bombay Branch.
Bombay, 1st June 1870.

THACKER VINING, & Co.

A COMPLETE BOOK CATALOGUE is in course of preparation; orders will be registered.

AN INTERIM PAMPHLET, containing Paragraph Notices and Lists of Valuable Books, Instruments, Pictures and Sundries, may be had on application.

NOTICES.

SEASON 1870-71.

BADHAM AND COMPANY,
APOLLO HOUSE, BOMBAY.

By Appointment,
HOSIERS, GLOVERS, AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN,
TO HIS EXCELLENCY
THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA.

HAVE the pleasure to announce arrival of extensive Shipments for the coming Season, and beg to solicit an early inspection. The whole of the Goods have come by P. & O. Steamers; and Customers may rely upon getting the latest Novelties.

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

		Rs.	Rs.
BADHAM'S	Celebrated White Zephyr Shirts	doz.	50
BADHAM'S	Celebrated White Zephyr Shirts, linen fronts and cuffs	...	60
BADHAM'S	Fine Embroidered Dress Shirts	each	7 to 25
BADHAM'S	Coloured Cambric Shirts	doz.	45
BADHAM'S	Super ditto ditto	,,	60
BADHAM'S	Fine French Cambric Shirts	,,	65
BADHAM'S	"Indian Shirts"—A mixture of Flax and Cotton. The material specially adapted for wear in this country, absorbs perspiration and will not shrink	each	7
BADHAM'S	Wove Flannel Shirts	,,	9
BADHAM'S	Silk and Wool Shirts	,,	9½

SLEEPING SUITS.

		Rs.
BADHAM'S	Celebrated Wove Flannel	18
BADHAM'S	Ditto Silk and Wool	20
BADHAM'S	Ditto Spun Silk	25

HOSIERY.

		Rs.	Rs.
BADHAM'S	Fine Brown Cotton Socks		12½
BADHAM'S	Superfine ditto		21
BADHAM'S	Balbriggan		20½
BADHAM'S	Fine Lisle Thread		21
BADHAM'S	Ditto ditto Striped		23
BADHAM'S	Coloured Merino { striped		15 to 18
	{ Super do. do.		18 to 25
BADHAM'S	Scotch Lambswool and heavy Woollen Ribbed Knicker Bocker Stockings for shooting, &c.	per pair	6
BADHAM'S	Celebrated India Gauze Vests	ea'n	5½ to 6½
BADHAM'S	Fine Gauze Vests	...	3½ to 4½
BADHAM'S	Summer Merino do.	...	5 to 5½
BADHAM'S	Grey Merino do.	...	5½ to 6½
BADHAM'S	Scotch Lambswool Shirts	...	7½
BADHAM'S	India Gauze Pants	...	9
BADHAM'S	Grey Merino do.	...	7½
BADHAM'S	Super Gauze do.	...	6½

COLLARS.

All the new shapes in Stock.

	Rs.	as.
The "Pall Mall," "Shakspeare," "West End," "Dux,"		
"Oxford," "Regent," "Sussex," and "Gosvenor," per doz.	7	0
Dux with Tie, Olympic do.	7	8

POCKET HANDKERCHIEFS.

All hemmed and washed, ready for use.

		Rs.	Rs.
Scotch Lawn Handkerchiefs	per doz.	6	
Scotch Lawn Handkerchiefs, coloured borders	,,	6	
White Irish Cambric	...	10	to 25
White Irish Cambric, coloured borders	...	16½	
Fine French Cambric with coloured borders and hemstitched	...	24	
Ladies' fine Cambric, hemstitched	...	10	to 15

SCARVES AND TIES.

		Rs.	Rs.
The "Duke" or Sailor's Knot Scarf in immense variety		2½	to 3
Fancy Romal Scarves for Knot or Ring	...	2½	to 4
Black and coloured Tom Thumb Ties	each	1	
Black and coloured Ediugton	...	1½	to 1½

UMBRELLAS AND WALKING STICKS.

A large and good assortment of the above.

		Rs.	Rs.
Umbrellas	...	10	to 16
Walking Sticks	...	1	to 6

JEWELLERY.

		Rs.
Fine gold Collar Studs	each	8
Fine gold Front Studs	per set	12 to 45
Fine gold Links	...	20 to 30
Fine gold Solitaires	...	15 to 35

Lund's Jewellery in great variety. Goldton Ivory.

Collar Studs	each	2½
Front Studs	per set	5
Solitaires	per pair	5 to 10

TOWELS, LINENS, &c.

		Rs.	Rs.
Hand Towels	per doz.	10,	12 to 16
Good Turkish Bath Towels	...	25	to 32
Brown Turkish Bath Towels	...		35

Damask Table Cloths and Napkins of different sizes

BADHAM'S OVERLAND TRUNKS,
Of superior make.

	Rs.
27 Inches Flat Tops	28
30 Inches Flat Tops	29
33 Inches Flat Tops	31
36 Inches Flat Tops	33

The above of the Regulation size,

SOLID LEATHER TRUNKS.

27 Inches	65
30 Inches	70
33 Inches	75

LADIES' FRANKLIN TRUNKS.
Fitted with Tray, &c.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET very active for Bank of Bombay, Colaba Land and Mazagon shares. Spinning shares quiet.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nominal value.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs. p. a.			
100,000	100	all	3 p.ct	Agra Bank	100
22,000	1,000	all	9 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,450
10,000	500	all	6 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	600
10,000	500	100	6 do.	Ditto 2nd Res. (issue	170
5,250	1,000	all	12 p.ct.	Ditto of Madras	1,630
30,000	250	all	4 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	265
20,000	275	all	12 p.ct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	370
4,000	200	all	nil	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	150
25,000	250	125	5 p.ct.	National Bank of India	119
9,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	425

LAND COMPANIES.

1,000	3,000	all	Rs. 70	Colaba Land Co.	1,635
8,000	150	all		Fraze Land & Pier Co. Ld.	159
1,750	2,000	250	Nil	Mazagon Land	1,060
4,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	Fort Canning	270

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co.	1,250 nl.
500	1,500	all	125ps	Alliance Spinning	2,400
10,000	5,500	all		Bombay	3,040
700	1,000	all	25*	Bombay United	930
0	150	150	...	Broach Mills	190
8 0	150	50	...	Do. New	100
800	3,000	all	...	Dharamsey Spinning	2,025
750	1,000	all	150	p.c. First Eastern	1,600
2,500	1,000	all	80	p.c. Manockji Petit's	920
800	1,500	all	80	p.c. Oriental	2,000
600	1,500	1,200	...	Royal	1,450

*Per share for the half-year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	18.5	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	237
...	£20	109.15	do.	Do. New £20 shares	118
...	£10	13.10.7	do.	Do.	
...	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,100
...	£10	96.5.1	do.	Do. New Shares	200

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

...	3,200	2,500	Nov. '66	Back Bay Co.	140
...	1,500	2,44*	...	Bl'ny & Bengal	18. 8.	0
...	3,000	2,000	...	Bombay Sh	.....	35
12,800	1,000	all	1,040	Elphi'st'ne Land	.....	15
13,800	1,000	670	676	Do. New	.....	15

PRESS COMPANIES

150	5,000	2,350	250p.	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,275
200	2,000	1,400	75do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	690
250	3,125	2,500	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.	480
150	12,000	11,000	300do.	Apollo Press Co.	7,500
200	2,000	all	265do.	Bombay Press Co.	2,000
200	500	all	60do.	Do. New	305
500	4,875	all	800do.	Colaba Press Co.	6,200
250	2,000	all		East India Press Co.	3,500
150	5,500	all	4,000*	Fort Press Co.	9,300
300	1,000	1,000		Franji Cowasji Press	910
200	3,000	all	246 p.	Hydraulic Press Co.	2,325
200	5,000	1,200	150 p.	Imperial Press Co.	1,300
1,000	1,000	4,300	12 p.	Kurrachee Press Co.	850
2,000	400	350	35 p.	Mofus. Press & G. Co.	370
125	2,000	all	150*	Prince of Wales Press	2,400
250	1,000	750	200 ps	Victoria Press, Madras	1,075
150	1,000	all	150 p.	Pinnevelly Press Co.	1,150
400	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company	750 nom

*Per share for the half-year.

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of Liquidation.		
—	500	75	Jan. '68	Bank of Bombay	25
	5	191		Do. China	1
	250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank	1
	...	...		East India Bank's	22
	200	10	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	6
	200	88	May '67	Royal Bank	5
	125	74	Apr. '67	Old Financial	1½

CALCUTTA.—29TH OCTOBER 1870.

THE following transactions were reported :—

In Government Securities—

4 per cents, at Rs 98-0 or 2-0 discount.,

5 per cents of 1856-57, at Rs 107-2.

5½ per cents, at Rs 114-2.

6 per cent Municipal Debentures, of 1874 and 1866 at Rs 108-0 to 109-4, and of 1870 at Rs 109-4.

In shares—

Goosery Cotton Mills Co's shares, yesterday, at Rs 206.

—*Englishman.*

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 3.

McGrath, Surgeon, 8th Regiment N. I., on privilege leave, from Ahmedabad.

Sykes, Major, 2nd Light Cavalry, on furlough, from Neemuch.

DEPARTURES.—NOVEMBER 3.

Briggs, Lieutenant-Colonel, Staff Corps, on leave, to Ahmedabad.

McConaghy, Assistant Surgeon, 15th Regiment N. I., on duty, to Mahidpoor.

Ralys, Assistant Surgeon, Superintendent of Vaccination, on duty, to Belgaum.

Cookson, Assistant Surgeon, Bengal Medical Department, on leave, to Lucknow.

Spottiswoode, Captain, 21st Hussars, on duty, to Lucknow.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.
Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters.
Poona, 2nd November, 1870.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointment :—

27th (1st Belooch) Regiment N. I.—Lieutenant A Wood, Staff Corps, Wing Subaltern 29th N. I., to be Adjutant, vice Capt. Nicolson, who resigns at his own request.

Captain Nicolson is attached to do duty with the 27th N. I.

Official notification has been received of Major Brady, 2nd Foot, having on his recent promotion, been posted to the 1st battalion of his regiment.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

15th Hussars.—Assistant Surgeon D. Henton, to Bombay from 10th November to 30th December 1870, on private affairs.

Royal Horse Artillery.—Captain, Local Major, A. Blunt, B. Battery 6th Brigade, from 21st November 1870 to 20th May 1871, in extension, to remain in England on private affairs.

49th Foot.—Major C. Fitzgerald, to England, from date of embarkation, for 15 months, on private affairs.

66th Foot.—Captain H. A. F. Mercwether, to Ootacamund and the Neilgherry Hills, from date of departure, for 6 months on medical certificate.

83rd Foot.—Paymaster (Honorary Captain) F. T. Fereday, to Bombay, from date of departure, for 30 days, on medical certificate, for the purpose of obtaining a final certificate to Europe.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, Nov. 3.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The following promotion is made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Infantry.—Supernumerary Lieutenant-Colonel (Major-General) Alexander Robert Manson to be Colonel from the 27th October 1870, under the provisions of clause 2, paragraph 61, of G. O. G. I. No. 805, 26th September 1866.

The undermentioned officers having completed twelve years' service, to be Captains by brevet from the date specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Lieutenant George Crawford Hogg, and Lieutenant Algernon Currie, Cadre 2nd Regiment Light Cavalry—27th October 1870.

Major J. F. Robertson, Staff Corps, 2nd in Command 28th Regiment N. I., is allowed furlough to Europe on private affairs, for one year, from date of departure in December next, under Rule 9 of the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

Assistant Apothecary G. Keys, No. 119, is appointed for duty in the Bombay Marine, and 3rd class Hospital Assistant Shaik Shaboodeen, No. 442, is relieved from the Bombay Marine and transferred to the Military Department.

Assistant Apothecary W. Dowsett, No. 110, is appointed for duty in the Mekran Telegraph Department, vice Acting Assistant Apothecary Mendes, No. 268, who has been reverted.

Captain A. T. Davis, doing duty 3rd Goorkha Regiment, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

The undermentioned officers are allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868 :—

Colonel C. P. Y. Triscott, Commandant 13th Regiment Madras N. I.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. J. Fulton, 32nd Regiment Madras Native Infantry.

Captain R. G. Jenkins, Madras Staff Corps.

Ensign E. L. Elliot, H. M.'s 108th Foot, is admitted to the Staff Corps, on probation.

The unexpired portion of the furlough to Europe granted by G. O. dated 17th March 1869, No 211, to Major G. A. Laughton, Staff Corps, is cancelled from the 24th September 1870, the date of that officer's return to duty.

Lieutenant H. C. McDiarmid, Royal Engineers, Assistant Engineer at Aden, is allowed a furlough to Europe on medical certificate, for two years, from the 16th September 1870, under Rule XV. of the Regulations of 1868.

General Order No. 563 of 27th August 1870 is cancelled.

The following promotion is made in the corps of Sappers and Miners :—

Serjeant Major Edward T. Fox to be Conductor from the 1st November 1870.

MARINE DEPARTMENT

Assistant Apothecary G. Keys, No. 119, is appointed for duty in the Bombay Marine, and 3rd class Hospital Assistant Sheik Shaboodeen, No. 442, is relieved from the Bombay Marine, and transferred to the Military Department.

The following temporary appointment is confirmed :—

Mr. E. H. Bisor was appointed to the temporary charge of the Tug "Manora" from the 20th September 1870, inclusive.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. C. B. Pritchard, on special duty, is invested with the powers of a Magistrate in all the Districts of the Bombay Presidency.

Mr. J. H. Todd, Supernumerary Assistant to the Collector of Tanna, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the second class, in the Tanna District.

Mr. J. E. Andre, Supernumerary Assistant to the Collector of Nassick, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the second class, in the Nassick District.

Rao Saheb Madhowrow Krishna, second class first grade Subordinate Judge at Belgaum, is allowed leave of absence for three months on private affairs, under Clause I. of Section 12 of the Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules of 1864.

Mr. Rungo Krishna to act as second class first grade Subordinate Judge at Belgaum, during the absence of Rao Saheb Madhowrow Krishna on leave, or until further orders.

Mr. Parcomull Wuddmull, Mooktyarkar of the Meerpoor Talooka of the Hydrabad District, and Subordinate Magistrate second class, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the first class in that district.

Azum Gopal Krisna Chitlay, Acting Head Carkoon on the establishment of the Mamlatdar of Talooka Rutnagherry, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the second class in the Rutnagherry District.

Mr. Dinkar Dhondeo Datar assumed charge of the office of Registrar of the Court of Small Causes at Poona on the 31st October 1870.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned gentlemen, appointed by Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for India, members of Her Majesty's Civil Service on the Bombay Establishment, reported their arrival in Bombay on the above date :—

Mr. William Henry Horsley.
Mr. Charles Evit Frost.
Mr. Herbert Batty.
Mr. Harry Arbuthnot Acworth.
Mr. Edwin McCallum.
Mr. R. E. Candy, C. S., passed an examination in Canarese according to the high proficiency standard on the 12th ultimo.

Mr. Merrett, Inspector of Cotton, Bombay, is allowed three months' privilege leave.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Assistant Surgeon W. R. Gordon, M. B., Acting Superintendent of Vaccination, Central Circle, has passed the departmental test examination in Marathi according to the standard laid down in Government Notification of 10th January 1870.

Assistant Surgeon J. Simpson is permitted to resign the appointment of Civil Surgeon at Kulladgee on being relieved of his duties by his successor.

Assistant Surgeon S. M. Salsman, on general duty, Belgaum, is appointed Civil Surgeon at Kulladghee, vice Assistant Surgeon J. Simpson, resigned.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. C. H. Cameron, First Assistant Collector, and Mr J. R. Middleton, Acting Second Assistant Collector at Dharwar, are appointed Commissioners under the Income Tax Act.

Mr. G. H. D. Wilson, Acting First Assistant Collector of Broach, is appointed a Commissioner under the Income Tax Act.

The undermentioned officers have been allowed by Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for India extensions of leave for the periods specified :—

Uncovenanted.

Mr. C. Keating, Superintendent European Telegraph, Kurrachee, for three months, on sick certificate.

Mr H. de la P. Murphy, Nautical Assistant to Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences, for three months, on sick certificate.

Mr. W. G. Johnson, Head Draughtsman in Office of Superintendent Bombay Survey, for six months, on sick certificate.

The undermentioned officers have been permitted by the Secretary of State to return to their duties :—

Covenanted.

Mr. H. B. Boswell, Collector and Magistrate, Rutnagherry, on expiration of leave.

Uncovenanted.

Mr. John Scroggie, Assistant Superintendent Indo-European Telegraph, Kurrachee, on expiration of leave.

Mr. H. Morland, Agent for Transports and Assistant Resident Transport Officer, Bombay, on 3rd September 1870 via Southampton.

Mr. W. Draper, Educational Inspector, Khandeish, on 24th September 1870, via Southampton.

Commander E. Giles, Master Attendant, Kurrachee, on 5th November 1870, via Southampton.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Damodar Bhikajee Jatar, B.A., acted as Head Master of the Rutnagherry High School from the 12th June to 27th September last.

Mr W. Draper, M.A., resumed charge of his duties as Educational Inspector North East Division on the 22nd ultimo, after office hours.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Assistant Apothecary W. Dowsett, No 110, is appointed for duty in the Mekran Telegraph Department, vice Acting Assistant Apothecary Mendes, No. 268, who has been reverted.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, Oct. 29.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Dr. J. Anderson, Curator of the Indian Museum, has obtained three months' privilege leave of absence.

Mr M. McLeod, Assistant Superintendent of Police in British Burmah, to officiate as Superintendent 5th grade, with effect from the 31st May last, during the absence of Major Duval or until further orders.

Mr F. T. Fraser to officiate as Assistant Superintendent, vice Mr. McLeod, with effect from the above date.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Ensign H. A. Vincent of the 96th Foot, 2nd Wing Subaltern 24th Regiment Bombay Native Infantry, (a probationer for the Bombay Staff Corps), to officiate as 2nd Squadron Subaltern 1st Regiment Central India Horse, during the absence of Lieutenant Bannerman, on leave, or until further orders.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. L. C. Probyn made over charge of the offices of Accountant General, Punjab, and Deputy Commissioner of Paper Currency, Lahore Circle, to Mr. R. Taylor, on the afternoon of the 13th in tant.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. R. H. Trotter, Controller of Public Works Accounts, Central Provinces, is appointed to officiate as Assistant Accountant General, Public Works Department, for the period Captain A. J. Filgate, R.E., is on privilege leave, or until further orders. Mr. Trotter joined his appointment on the 13th October.

Mr D. C. Gordon, Deputy Controller of Public Works Accounts, Punjab, having reported his return from England, on sick leave, on the 14th October, is appointed to officiate as Controller Public Works Accounts, Central Provinces, 5th class for the period Mr. Trotter officiates as Assistant Accountant General Public Works Department, or until further orders.

Mr. F. R. Brown, an Assistantant Superintendent, 1st grade, in the Telegraph Department, is granted privilege leave of absence for three months, with effect from the 10th October.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—3RD NOVEMBER.

London	Cotton	£1 12s. 6d.	p.ton
	Cases	£1 13s. 0d. to £1 17s. 6d.	,,
	Seeds	£1	
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£1 12s. 6d. to £1 15s. 0d.	,,
	Wooden Ships ,,	£1 12s. 6d. to £1 15s. 0d.	,,
	Myrabolms & Cake bills	£0 7s. 6d. to £0 10s. 0d.	,,
	Seeds	£0 15s. 0d.	,,
Havre	Cotton	£1 12s. 6d. to £1 15s. 0d.	,,
	Coffee	Nominal	
Overland	Steamers	£2 15s. 0d. to £3 0s. 0d.	,,
Liverpool via Suez Canal		No vessel.	
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 6 to 7 per bale.	
	,, Opium	Rs. 25to 30 per chest.	
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 3 per bale.	
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 3 0 0 per ton.	
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 15 and Calcutta Port charges	
Mauritius		8 annas to 10 p. bag nominal	

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
2	James Rowan	Webster	Liverpool, June 17.
3	Messanga	Nacoda	Mozambique, Sept. 18.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
3	Sir Bartle Frere (s)	Thompson	Jogo.
	Taptee (s)	Professo	Cutch.
	General Havelock (s)	Drewitz	Malabar Coast & Goa.

THE HOOGHLY.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.			
29	Nehemiah Gibson	Smalley	Liverpool, June 2.
	Nursur Mujeed	Nacoda	Judda, August 25.
	Monmouthshire	Irvine	Mauritius, October 2.
30	Cashmere (s)	McCallum	Moulmein, October 23.
	Lord Clyde	Murphy	Liverpool, July 5.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.			
29	Scotia (s)	.....	.....
	Panjaub (s)	.....	.....
	Moulmein (s)	.....	.....
	Golden Fleece	.....	.....
	Lady Pawlinson	.....	.....

DAILY IMPORTS.—3RD NOVEMBER.

FROM LONDON.

Sam Mendal, 17 cases brandy, Payne & Co.
Ellen Brows, 12 cases sherry, Cutler, Palmer & Co.
Galatea, 8 cases sherry, Cutler, Palmer & Co.
Hawarden Castle, 40 cases still hock and 80 cases cognac, Cutler, Palmer & Co.
Sir John Lawrence, 7 cases papers, Eyabhoy Tyebally ; 61 cases toys, confectionery, &c., Eyabhoy Tyeba'y.
Fluellin, 50 cases confectionery, Mahomed Futta.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Ellen Bates, 5 hogsheads portwine, Dorabjee Bazonjee & Co.

FROM BOSTON.

Nonentum, 100 boxes loaf sugar, Dossabhoy Merwanjee & Co. ; 1,716 packages flour, Dossabhoy Merwanjee.

FROM SUEZ.

Rangoon (s), 1 case Europe saffron, Goculdass Oomersey ; 3 cases drawing paper, 1 case envelopes, &c., Thacker, Vining & Co. ; 1 case silverware, Som Soondrawan Sons ; 9 cases boots, opera glasses, saddlery, Geo Nicol & Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—3RD NOVEMBER.

FOR LONDON.

Delaware, 14 cases peacock feathers, Rehemoobhoy Mahomed ; 9 packages croton seed, Hassum Mahomed ; 43 packages coffee, Cassum Mowjee.

Ellora (s), 10 bales cow hides, Cassumbhoy Nanjee ; 9 packages fishmaws, Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy ; 45 boxes soontha aloes Moolgeebhoy Jewraz ; 18 bundles China silk, Dattoo Dossa ; 45 pieces elephant teeth, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy ; 262 pieces elephant teeth, Currimbhoy Ebraham ; 6 bundles silk, Ruttonjee Eduljee ; 15 bundles China silk, Mahomudbhoy Dama & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Ellora (s), 80 bales wool, Nursey Kiuttow : 30 bales cotton, Vasee Vuya.

J. C. Bottlebhoi, 15 cases fishmaws, Hassum Khan ; 71 bales cotton, Nurzee Vithlaas, 72 bales cotton, Ramjeetap Loya ; 105 bales wool, Callianjee Peetamber ; 90 bales cotton, Goculbhoy Moolchund ; 50 bales cotton, Nurzee Jewraz.

Caranji, 100 bales wool, Lalljee Purshotum ; 55 bales cotton, Govindram Shalgram.

The Foundling, 53 bales cotton, Ramnarian Dewdut.

Glensannox, 72 bales cotton, Premchoodass Bhugwanjee ; 350 bales cotton, Finlay Muir & Co. ; 37 bales cotton, Govindram Shalgram ; 32 bales wool, Dharsey Enderjee.

FOR TRIESTE.

Ellora (s), 108 bales cotton, G. Sigg & Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Ellora (s), 5 packages silk, Hajee Zumeil Abadin.

FOR HONGKONG.

Orissa (s), 110 bales sharkfins and 5 bales fishmaws, Fazeel Mahomed Dama ; 2 cases cambay stones, Abadin Budroodin & Co ; 46 packages sharkfins, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy ; 98 bales cotton, Currimbhoy Ebraham ; 7 bales white twist, Manockjee Nasserwanjee ; 42 bales cotton, Hussraz Lalljee ; 37 bales white twist, Dadabhoy Cowasjee Tata ; 105 bales cotton, N. J. Ebraham ; 3¼ cwt. elephant teeth, Currimbhoy Ebraham.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAILS.

The Overland Mails per P. and O. Co.'s Steam Packets leave Bombay on Sunday morning.

The next Overland Mail will be despatched on the 5th instant.

The Mail closes at the General Post Office at 7 P.M. on Saturday.

The after-packet remains open till 6 A.M. on Sunday, for the reception of letters on which the usual fee of 8 annas is prepaid by stamps in addition to the postage.

Registered letters are received up to 4 P.M. on Saturday.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several branch offices is 5 P.M.

Late letters may be posted at the Pier Post Office till 7 A.M. on Sunday.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

HARPUR—November 3rd, of bronchitus, Henry Alexander, son of the Rev. W. H. Harpur, S. P. G., chaplain St. Peter's, Mazagon.

MARRIAGE.

BARRETT—HINSLEY—October 29th, at Colaba Church, Bombay, Arthur Barrett, Elphinstone High School, to Marianne, daughter of the late Unwin Hinsley, of Broughton, Lancashire.

BENGAL.

MARRIAGES.

HAMER—JONES—October 24th, at Calcutta, St. Andrew's Church, by the Rev. N. S. Thompson, Charles F. Hamer, Esq., Topographical Survey of India, to Miss Margaret Catherine Jones.

LECOT—DELATOUCHE—October 27th, at St. Thomas' Church, Calcutta, Edmond Jules Lecot, Esq., eldest son of Edward Lecot, Esq., of Madras, to Isabella, daughter of E. Delatouche, Esq., of Calcutta.

MADRAS.

BIRTH.

DAWSON—October 27th, at Ootacamund, the wife of Charles Royal Dawson, of a son.

DEATHS.

BLAKE—October 24th, from remittent fever, at the residence of her uncle, Mr. J. G. North, Mysore, Ellen Matilda North, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Blake, of Kurnool, aged 6 years 9 months and 3 days.

SAALFELT—October 25th, at Cuddapah, James William Saalfelt, aged 64 years, Agent to Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, &c.

BIRTH.

LOCHNER—October 31st, at Allahabad, the wife of Mr. John H. Gray Lochner, of a son.

SIR LEOPOLD HEATH, being about to leave the Station, requests that all COMMUNICATIONS or REMITTANCES on behalf of the CAPTAIN'S WIDOW and ORPHAN FUND may be ADDRESSED HENCEFORWARD to His Excellency Rear-Admiral COCKBURN, the Naval Commander-in-Chief.

Bombay, 2nd November 1870.

The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1870.

BRIDGE-BUILDING in India appears to be one of those mysteries which science has not yet conquered. There are structures which have stood for centuries and there are others which have subsided in a few years. The Indian river is as treacherous as Indian mortar, a substance by no means identical with mud or ashes as some contractors seem to have supposed. The Indian engineer has not only to contend against an usual floods; he has to battle with and overcome river beds, and still more his own delusions respecting their nature. He has to answer the serious question—what is a foundation—and he sometimes answers it with triumphant success—for a year or two—and then an extra rain-fall sweeps away his foundations and proves more triumphantly that they rested on nothing or what is nearly the same thing rested in and on sand. To build upon sand has for ages been declared unsafe, but science has changed all that, and as we shall show sand, recently, and with fatal effect, has been regarded as a good foundation.

We make these *banale* reflections *àpropos* of the tragic "accident" on the Madras railway, the proximate cause of which was the fall of a bridge, but the real cause the building of the bridge. It was not an accident, unless we describe the miscalculation of means to an end by using the word accidental. The accident became possible as soon as the foundations of the bridge were laid. Science, victoriously ingenious, fertile in devices, drew on her boundless resources for the scheme of this bridge, but, in exerting her marvellous cunning, did not sufficiently reckon with what we call the blind forces of nature. In short, Nature was not taken into partnership; the conditions she everywhere imposes were not fulfilled; and Nature defeated science with great loss. The *Madras Mail*, speaking of the principle on which the bridge over the Cheyair was constructed, says—"What that principle was we have yet to learn; we hear that it had reference to some novel appliances to the foundations of the piers; but we venture to express a hope that it has not been followed in building our other bridges." We have before us Mr. Johnston's paper describing the novelty, and *if* it has been applied to the other bridges, travellers on the Madras lines may well be anxious. The principle is to build the foundation *in* the river sand!

The banks of the river Cheyair, says the builder and part designer of the bridge, "are generally low and ill-defined, and the bed, for almost the entire width, consists of clean sharp sand." The sand is highly charged with water, and for three or four months heavy floods rush along the channel. "This fact, added to the great depth of the sand, constituted the main difficulties to be overcome in constructing the foundations of this bridge." How were they overcome? In this wise. "The piers were built of masonry *laid on timber platforms*, placed within dams, at a depth of *fifteen feet* below the bed of the river." In other words, a large mass of sand was excavated within a dam, and when the water had been pumped out, platforms, forty two feet in length and thirteen in width, made "entirely of *aucha* and *eloopay*, both close, hard-grained woods," were built into the hole; and upon these compact, well-bolted wooden masses, masonry in heavy courses of well-bedded stones, built in hydraulic mortar and well grouted, arose, and upwards from this second foundation the piers ascended to the light of the day. Here we have admirably designed and excellently built structures; but fifteen feet below—what? the sand of a shifting river bed; not immoveable or compact at all, but mobile and loose. Now the justification for this arrangement of a bridge basis was a belief that no flood would plough up that river bed, and displace the innumerable disconnected grains of sand that lay beneath the solid beams of wood and blocks of stone. In 1865 the works had "withstood the monsoons of three years, without showing the slightest indication of any scour; in fact," adds triumphant science reckoning imperfectly with nature, "after heavy floods *no alteration takes place in the bed of the river*;" for did not "the centre pegs for this bridge remain undisturbed for upwards of two years previous to its construction"? These foundations on a river bed that never changed were completed in 1862, when the works were ready to receive the girders. In October 1870 a mighty flood filled the channel of the Cheyair, and the river-bed that never altered, somehow got from under the wood and stone, and the *real* foundation having gone to another place, the superstructure floundered into the water; the three piers nearest the lunka, or island in the middle of the stream, were "swept away so completely that not a stone is left to mark where they stood"; and in all there were "eight piers that may be described as *hors de combat*." Only the effect of building upon sand saturated with water in constant though hidden motion!

How came it to pass that bridges of this kind were adopted—we fear there are many in Southern India? Mr. Heppel, who was present when Mr. Johnston's Paper was read at a meeting of the Institution of Civil Engineers, has frankly answered the question. It was done to save time and money. He knew the nature of Indian rivers from personal experience. Here are his words—

"These rivers were particularly liable to quicksands, which he fancied arose in some degree from their rapid fall, there being a constant under current of water, even when the river courses were dry; for at the driest time water was found within a few feet of the surface, and was constantly percolating through the mass. Quicksands, therefore, abounded, as the result of the local inequality of the hydraulic equilibrium producing a kind of spring; but the greatest disturbance of the sand took place during floods, which some annually some biennially descended from the mountains. The extent to which the sand was set in motion by these floods was known to be great, but it was generally extremely difficult to obtain any measure of the depth to which it was disturbed."

In 1857 the question arose how can these rivers be bridged?

"If the question had arisen in England," he said, "or in almost any part of the continent of Europe, it would have been comparatively easy of solution, for he had never seen cases better adapted for the employment of iron cylinders; but the great difficulty in the way of the use of these or of iron piling, was, in the first place, getting the materials from England within reasonable time, and in the next place, when obtained, conveying them along the rude roads of the country; therefore it was thought desirable, if possible, to use the materials of the country."

At that time Mr. Johnston was building a (instant).

THE Governor General in Council has ruled that, as privilege leave is not granted with the view of its being taken in England, a civil officer, or a military officer in civil employ, who proceeds to England on privilege leave, cannot be permitted to draw his allowances for the period of that leave in England. He may, however, make arrangements for drawing through his agents in India such allowances as are admissible by rule.

WE regret much to learn (from the "Pioneer") of the death at Umballa, on Sunday last, of Colonel Charles Chamberlain, of the 23rd Punjab Pioneers.

LIEUTENANT M. F. COUSEMAKER, Staff Corps, has been allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, under para. 2nd of G. O. No. 472 of 1870.

THE Government of India has decided that under existing rules officers transferred on promotion, whether permanent or temporary, are not entitled to travelling expenses.

COLONEL D. G. ROBINSON, Director-General of Telegraphs, is, says an up-country contemporary, now on his homeward way, via Bombay, on privilege leave. Major Robert Murray, the Deputy, will officiate during his absence.

IT is understood that the Viceroy will not now visit the Sonepore race meeting. Orders have been issued for the breaking up of His Excellency's camp at Sonepore, and the return of the camp equipage to Agra, where the surplus followers will be discharged.

IT is notified in the Bombay official "Gazette" that the officers of the Carwar and Dharwar State Railway are about to make the survey of the line of railway in the villages in the Dharwar District, situated between Yellapoor in North Canara and Gudduk in Dharwar.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL A. S. ALLAN, officiating Deputy Paymaster, Allahabad Circle, has been transferred to the Office of the Controller of Military Accounts, Calcutta. Colonel Hamilton, Paymaster, Allahabad Circle, resumes his former appointment; Captain Perreau succeeding Colonel Allan.

IT is considered probable that Colonel Fraser, C. B., V. C., 11th Hussars, will officiate in command of the Agra Brigade, until some senior officer is at liberty to relieve him. Lieutenant-Colonel J. M. N. Walter, C.B., in temporary command of the Rohilkund district, will, it is presumed, be the first available.

NEWS has reached the "Pioneer" that Yakoob Khan, the rebel son of the Ameer of Cabul, is very ill and has been removed to Girishk. The Cabul army, under the command of General Feramorz Khan, is before Candahar. It will be strange if the Ameer cannot now, without much trouble, smother the spark of rebellion.

IT has been ruled by the Supreme Government that when an officer acts in an office, the substantive salary of which is increased upon examination being passed, his allowances will be calculated upon the salary which he would from time to time receive, if he were the permanent incumbent of the office in which he is acting.

RUMOURS have been afloat in many quarters, to the effect that the revised scheme for retiring allowances for the Covenanted Civil Service has passed through the India Office, and statements have even been hazarded as to the details of the concessions to be made in the matter. We are assured by the "Pioneer" that there is no truth in these reports, and that the question is still undetermined at home.

A BAND of professional kidnappers was cleverly captured the other day by the Khundwa Police Force under Captain Henry Fraser. The passing remark of a child, that she wanted to go home, overheard by a wide-awake constable, led, says our Allahabad contemporary, to the discovery of the gang. His suspicion was aroused; the case was laid before the officers; and the whole thing was traced out and smartly brought to light by the detectives. The Khundwa Police Force has, on former occasions, distinguished itself by clever captures.

"A DAY of reckoning for the misguided Chief of Ulwur has come at last," says the "Pioneer." "Government can no longer temporise with his misrule and extravagance. Of the latter, it may be sufficient to say that, during the last seven years, he has squandered all the wealth accumulated in his State before he became its head, and incurred very heavy debts besides—in fact, exceeded his handsome income by a sum of about thirty-five lakhs of rupees. The affairs of Ulwur will now come under the control of a native council, with Captain T. Cadell, V.C., as its president. The Rajah will be at liberty to take part in its deliberations, if he so desire, but under no circumstances be permitted to appropriate the public revenue for his own private ends, for which, however, suitable provision will be made. There is now some hope for Ulwur, we wish we could add for its Chief also. But a Hindoo, thoroughly vitiated, by contact from his earliest years with Mussulmen of the lowest type, is not a promising subject, and those best entitled to judge speak of him without hope."

THE Government of India has decided that as the aides-de-camp on the personal staff of the Viceroy and of Governors and Lieutenant-Governors are, as a rule, provided with free quarters in Government House, the payment of these officers of presidency house rent is contrary to the principle under which such allowances are usually granted. The grant of this allowance, therefore, in future, will cease, except when the officers in question may have to provide their own quarters, in which case the payment will be made on the production of a certificate to that effect. The allowance will not be withdrawn from present incumbents who may have hitherto received it, but it will not be passed to any officer in the position referred to who may not now be in receipt of it, or to any officer appointed in the future. Aides-de-camp as above when absent from the presidency at hill stations, and having to find their own accommodation, will be allowed, on submission of a certificate that they have provided their own quarters, a sum equivalent to the presidency house rent of their rank. This order will have effect from the 1st November (instant).

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE WAR.

By Indo-European Telegraph.

LONDON, 2ND NOVEMBER, 2-50 P.M.

M. Thiers returned to Versailles from Paris on Monday, but the result of his mission is not yet known.

A general order from Marshal Bazaine, announcing the capitulation of Metz, says that he was conquered by famine.

General Boyer denies Gambetta's charge of treason.

The new ironclad Abyssinia made a successful final trial trip yesterday, preparatory to her proceeding to Bombay.

LONDON, 3RD NOV., 3 A.M.

The soldiers of the Landwehr, who are escorting the French prisoners from Metz, will not return to France, their services being no longer required.

Marshals Canrobert and Lebœuf have arrived at Cassel.

M. Thiers had two interviews yesterday with Count Bismarck.

A despatch from Count Bismarck to Count Bernstorff expresses the willingness of the Germans to further the re-establishment of peace, but declines to take the initiative in the negotiations.

By British Indian Cable.

L

habad) for Benares at midnight, by the mail train. His Excellency purposes remaining at Benares until the morning of the 3rd, whilst arrangements are carried out for his further progress. A start will then be made for Behree, the headworks of the great Soane Irrigation Scheme, and the journey thence be continued to Hazareebagh via Gya. At Hazareebagh, the barracks and various civil works which are in progress will secure attention; but the special object of the Viceroy's visit is said to be in connection with the mineral resources of the place, in which such promising material as iron, coal and limestone are asserted to exist, almost together, and alike in quality and extent. His Excellency will reach Calcutta on or before the 10th instant, the first meeting of Council being summoned for the 11th.—*Pioneer*, Nov. 1.

SHOCK OF EARTHQUAKE AT SHIKARPOOR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As I believe you record meteorological facts, I write to inform you that the shock of an earthquake was distinctly felt here for two minutes to-day at 3-20 Madras time.—Yours, &c.,

X. Y.

Shikarpoor, 28th October.

BOMBAY.

MR. D. BENNETT, Probationary Inspector of Police, Nassick district, is confirmed in his appointment.

MR. E. C. K. OLLIVANT, Supernumerary Assistant Collector at Surat, is allowed privilege leave for one month from the 25th November next, or subsequent date.

MR. BULWANTRAO MAHADEO TAMANE, vakil in the Tanna district, has been granted a sunud for the Khandeish district, in lieu of the sunud hitherto held by him.

SHORT WEIGHTS.—Koonsey Lalljee, a retail dealer, was yesterday sentenced by Mr. Showell to pay a fine of ten rupees, with the alternative of ten days' imprisonment, for being found in possession of short weights, without satisfactory excuse.

INQUEST.—Dr. Howlett held an inquest yesterday in the County Jail on the body of Mahomed Samjee, who had been sentenced by the High Court to seven years' transportation in February 1869. The jury found that he had died from heart disease.

A EUROPEAN LAD SENT TO JAIL.—William Green, a European lad, aged about nineteen years, was yesterday charged before Mr. Nana Morojee with stealing a coat and four trousers, belonging to Hajee Ebrahim Bapoo. He was also charged with stealing a buggy license. He was convicted and sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

STATEMENT OF SILVER BALANCE IN THE MINT.—Value of silver in the Mint on the morning of the 24th October 1870, Rs. 7,46,209; deduct, new coin paid during the week, Rs. 4; total balance, Rs. 7,46,205. There are in addition 27,350 rupees' worth of silver bullion belonging to private individuals deposited in the Mint vaults, and awaiting assay.

THE Reverend Pedro Avelino de Souza, Vicar (Roman Catholic) of Tanna, is appointed a Municipal Commissioner for the town of Tanna, vice Mr. Almeida, deceased. Messrs. Narayen Krishna Gokhlay, Head Master of the English School, and Ignacio Francis Henriques, Pensioned Deputy Accountant, Collector's Office, are appointed Municipal Commissioners for the town of Tanna.

A CASE FOR THE SESSIONS.—The magistrate at the Girgaum Police Court yesterday committed Bunnoobaee, woman, Ismael Mahomed, and Bhooloobaee, woman, for trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court, the first on a charge of marrying again during the lifetime of her husband, the second for going through a marriage ceremony with fraudulent intent, and without lawful marriage, and the third, the mother of the first prisoner, for abetment of the offence.

JAMMED TO DEATH.—Yesterday a coroner's inquest was held at Shaik Abdool Pak Moria Street on the body of Seelarkhan Jabookhan, a labourer. On Tuesday, deceased and several others were engaged at Elephanta in filling waggons with earth. He went and pushed a waggon that was going slowly, when another came from behind and he was jammed between the two. The man was brought to Bombay, but died on reaching Boree-Bunder. The case has been adjourned until the 7th instant.

ACCIDENTAL DEATH.—A coroner's jury was empannelled yesterday at Boree Bunder, concerning the death of Pandoo Sumbhoo, a muccadum of laborers in the employ of Messrs. Nicol and Co. at their Metal mart, Boree Bunder. The muccadum and others were engaged on the previous afternoon in dismantling an iron rack for staking iron bars, when the weight of the inner rack came on the outer one. They both fell upon the man and mutilated him fearfully. His shoulder was smashed and part of the skull was fractured. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

THE BAND OF H. M. S. FORTE.—By kind permission of His Excellency Rear Admiral Cockburn, the band will continue to play as usual. Appended is the programme to be performed at the Apollo Bunder this evening:—

Overture	Massaniello ... Auber.
Selection	Bohemian Girl ... Balfe.
Valse	Hilda ... Godfrey.
Selection	Grande Duchesse ... Offenbach.
Quadrille	Chickamanga ... Buckhardt.
Galop	Sturmvogel ... Faust.

Rule Britannia.

REGNAL POSSESSION OF OPIUM.—At a sitting of the Court of Petty Sessions held yesterday in the Fort Police Court before Mr. Connon, Chief Magistrate, Mr. W. Loudon and Mr. Ragoonath Narayen, four persons named Lukhmeedass Ooderam, Pandoorung Gopall, Tyebbhoy Ebramjee, and Rama Sujna, were charged with having in their possession a greater quantity of opium than one quarter of a Surat seer, contrary to Regulation 21 of 1827. Mr. Peile, solicitor to Government, conducted the case; Mr. Abraham appeared for the first defendant; Mr. Crawford (of Messrs. Leathes and Crawford) for the second and fourth; and Mr. Cumrooden for the third. Mr. Peile stated that the forfeiture in this case would be Rs. 1,764. This statement was accepted by the gentlemen who appeared for defendants. But the Court found from a statement made by Mr. Peile that it had no jurisdiction, as the Court had power under the Regulation to adjudicate only when the forfeiture did not exceed Rs. 500. The parties were consequently discharged.

FREEMASONIC.—On Wednesday last a general meeting of the District Grand Lodge was held in the Freemasons' Hall at Byculla, where there was a very large gathering. Owing to indisposition, Rt. Worshipful Brother the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Gibbs was prevented from being present. Worshipful Brother Diver, the Deputy District Grand Master, presided on the occasion. In the course of the evening Right Worshipful Brother George Taylor, P.D.G.M., was presented with the clothing of a Past District Grand Master. Several addresses from the daughter English Lodges were presented, and a very neat address was given by Worshipful Brother Diver. Right Worshipful Brother George Taylor returned his thanks for the presentation. For nine years this distinguished mason has presided as the District Grand Master of Bombay and he is the first Past District Grand Master in India. Before the closing of the Grand Lodge, and on the proposition of Worshipful Brother Percy Leith, the sum of Rs. 500 was voted to the fund for the relief of the wounded in the present War. Each of the daughter Lodges, it was also reported, had subscribed from Rs. 200 to Rs. 300, and almost every member had given a private subscription. The question of building a Masonic Hall was then introduced by Worshipful Brother Percy Leith.

THE WIELAND TROUPE give their next performance this evening in Grant Road Theatre. On Wednesday night there was an entirely new programme, which was as cleverly carried out as their previous one. We have already referred to the clever acrobatic and gymnastic performances, of which it would be difficult to speak too highly. In the new programmme Mr. McLean had a considerable proportion of the work assigned to his share, and certainly surpassed his previous performances in keeping the audience in roars of laughter. On a former occasion we qualified the dancing as pleasant, graceful, though "not clever;" now we would, so far as Mr. McLean is concerned, strike out the qualification, for *clever* he most decidedly has proved himself to be; and in the art of making people laugh, it would be difficult to outstrip him. Besides his dances by himself, he and Middle. Elouise performed some pretty dances together. The performance concluded by a "comic Scotch ballet," in which, we presumed, the dancing would be characteristically Scotch; but, though the piece was amusing, as far as the dancing was concerned,—aye, and even as far as the costumes, except a Balmoral bonnet and tartan *trousers* were concerned—there was nothing to show that it was a Scotch dance. True, we don't go to such performances to see accurate representations of character; yet a company such as that of the Wieland Brothers, which in talent is certainly above the average, would do well not to overlook such things altogether.

VEXATIOUS CHARGE OF ASSAULT AGAINST A SOLICITOR.—On Wednesday Mr. G. S. Judge, a solicitor, appeared at the Girgaum Police Court before Mr. Showell, to answer a charge of assault preferred against him by Eduljee Jalbhoy, a bill collector in the employ of the Municipality.

In the evidence of the complainant it was stated that on the 21st ult. he went to Mr. Judge's bungalow at Grant Road to recover the amount of certain bills. As Mr. Judge was upstairs he sent the bills to him by a servant of his named Yesoo. He waited about an hour or so, and not receiving any reply, asked Yesoo to bring back the bills. The latter told him to wait as the Sahib was engaged. Complainant saw defendant's son and asked him to bring back the bills. He was told to go upstairs. Complainant went upstairs, and while he was standing on one of the steps, defendant struck a blow on his back and pushed him. He lost his footing, and, flounderding down, reached the bottom of the stairs and fell, scratching his fingers and foot by the fall, which also caused his turban to tumble off his head and his umbrella from his hand. Defendant then threw the bills at him and went into his room. Mr. Judge's servant was next examined, and he said, that on hearing some noise his master came out and put his hand on the complainant and told him to go down. On being cross examined, the witness said that the complainant went into the hall and stood there, defendant being then in the dining-room. Mr. Judge came into the hall and twice asked complainant to go down, before he touched him.

After hearing what Mr. Judge had to say, the Magistrate said that he considered that no assault had been committed, and dismissed the charge.

Mr. Judge said that it was a malicious complaint, and prayed that some compensation would be made to him for the trouble and time which it had caused him.

The Magistrate said that no doubt it was a most vexatious complaint, and therefore told complainant to pay Rs. 20 to Mr. Judge as compensation.

Mr. Judge received the amount and made it over to the poor-box.

Mr. Judge preferred a counter-charge against the Parsee for forcible entry into his dwelling house, but the case was dismissed.

Mr. Leathes appeared on behalf of the Parsee.

THAT part of para. 4 of G. G. O. No. 325 of 1869, which relates to workshops, is cancelled. Punkhas will be supplied to all buildings in the lines of European corps, whether occupied by regimental or voluntary workshops; but the cost of pulling those of voluntary workshops will be paid from the funds of those institutions, and not by Government.—*Bombay Government Gazette.*

CLAUSE 1 of para. 40, chapter 2, of rules passed under Act III. of 1867, which requires chaplains to submit weekly reports to the officer commanding cantonments, regarding the state of the enclosures of the church or chapel and of burial-grounds, is cancelled. Such reports will in future be submitted by a member of the cantonment committee, to be delegated periodically by the president.—*Bombay Government Gazette.*

THE following is in substitution of para 9 of G. G. O. No. 305 of 1870:—"Cleansing material may be obtained monthly from the Commissariat through the Barrack Department, in accordance with the scale given in the margin [cocoanut oil, oz. 12; Nacet's foot oil, pints 2; cloth (dungaree), yards 2] for each fire-engine, and issued to regiments and detachments for oiling the hose and preserving the bearing pistons and cylinders from rust. When available condemned hospital clothing or bedding will be issued in lieu of dungaree."—*Bombay Government Gazette.*

"D. WRIGHT, M. D., SURGEON."—After what we had published in the *Poona Observer* of the 29th ultimo, we received information that the Doctor was an inmate of the Sassoon Hospital, having been admitted there by the senior apothecary, Mr. DeSouza. The quack Doctor pretends to be suffering very much from fever and toothache. This sudden change in the Doctor's health must be attributed to the free use he made of Cutler's champagne during his stay at the "Royal Family Hotel," at the expense of its liberal proprietor. During his four days' stay it appears his bill amounted to upwards of one hundred rupees. Of course the Doctor was most liberal in dispensing "pegs," on the same principle we suppose as he did in the Imperial Hotel.—*Poona Observer*, Nov. 3.

THE following letter, from the Assistant Secretary to the Government of India in the Military Department, to the Controller of Military Accounts, No. 114, dated the 2nd March 1870, is published for information:—"In reply to your letter No. 1701 F., dated 25th January 1870, asking whether, in the case of a warrant medical officer who has been sentenced to loss of position and placed below his juniors, he will be allowed, on completing five years' service in the grade of apothecary, the increased rate of pay. I am directed to acquaint you that the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council is pleased to decide that an officer so situate shall be dealt with in accordance to his new position, the higher rate of pay being withheld until the officer next above him on the list becomes entitled to the increase."—*Bombay Government Gazette.*

MORTUARY RETURNS.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, 1st Nov., was 302, being 14 less than in the preceding week, 25 more than the total of the week ending 2nd Nov. 1869, and 19 more than the mean of the corresponding period in the previous five years. During the week 46 births were reported in the different districts of the city.

Section or Sub-Section.	Population by Census of 1864.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Cholera.	Nervous System.	Respiratory System.	Digestive System.	Accident & Violence.	Total (including diseases not specified).	Total reported birth in the week exclusive of Still-born.
Colaba	19,161	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	4	2
Fort, Southern	3,455	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fort, Northern	39,258	1	2	...	2	2	1	...	10	2
Esplanade	7,989	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	4	...
Market	70,402	1	4	...	5	5	2	...	24	...
Mandvee	41,152	...	6	...	1	2	1	...	14	...
Chuckla	41,442	...	6	...	3	3	4	1	22	...
Umbrawaree	63,020	...	17	...	6	5	4	1	41	7
Dongree	60,259	...	9	...	3	2	1	...	17	4
Dhobeetalao	71,795	...	2	...	3	1	4	...	13	...
Pumuswaree	22,527	...	3	...	1	...	2	1	7	...
Bhooleshwur	50,282	...	4	1	3	4	1	...	17	...
Khurutalao	23,464	...	7	...	2	3	2	...	18	11
Parell	25,086	...	4	...	1	2	2	...	17	3
Khetwaree	29,177	...	9	...	4	2	...	...	16	1
Girgaum	21,505	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...
Chaupatee	6,184	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Walkeshwur	16,094	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	2	1
Mahalaxmee	9,144	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	2
Mazagon	21,784	1	6	...	1	...	2	1	15	...
Tarwaree	9,462	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Kamathepoora	81,675	...	9	...	4	2	2	...	26	5
Parell	7,002	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	5	2
Seeree	5,042	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Sec	12,078	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	2	1
Mahim	19,459	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	3	2
Worlee	10,211	...	1	1	...	2	...	...	4	3
Harbour	32,382	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-Resident and Unknown	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	9	...
Bombay	816,562	4	102	2	42	44	34	4	302	46
Mean of the corresponding weeks in the preceding 5 years.		2	135	8	22	41	26	4	283	...

The following statement shows the number of deaths in the different races or castes:—

Race or Caste.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Cholera.	Nerv. System.	Res. System.	Dige. System.	Accident & Violence.	Total (including diseases not specified).	Total Reported Births exclusive of Still-born.
Boodhist—Jain, &c	...	4	...	3	3	1	...	15	...
Brahmin	...	...	...	1	5	1	...	7	...
Lingaet	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhatia	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	3	...
Hindoo of other Caste.	4	52	2	21	14	12	...	131	9
Hindoo out-caste	...	6	...	2	4	1	1	19	3
Mussulman	...	33	...	8	16	13	3	102	23
Parsee	...	1	...	5	2	2	...	13	3
Jew	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Native-Christian	...	5	...	3	...	2	...	9	4
Indo-European	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
European	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Negro-African	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chinese	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unknown Races	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Total..	4	102	2	42	44	34	4	302	46
Corresponding week 1869.....	2	93	6	27	67	29	5	277	95

SURAT COLLECTORATE.

FROM the weather report of the Surat collectorate for the fortnight ending 15th October we learn that the weather and the crops were good. In some talookas the cultivators had commenced cutting rice, and in some places rubbee crops were being sown. The districts were reported to be healthy, except Mandvee, Chickloe, and Coopa, where fever prevailed. Cattle were generally healthy.

THE LIFE PRISONER JOHN BARRON SENTENCED TO BE FLOGGED.

IT will be remembered that in February last, John Barron, a European, head clerk in Colonel Phayre's office at Jacobabad, was charged in the Criminal Sessions of the High Court before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bayley with embezzling about a lac of rupees belonging to Government, and that he was convicted and sentenced to be transported for life. At a meeting of the Committee of Management of the House of Correction held on Wednesday, Barron was charged with tearing caves out of prison books, and writing thereupon letters to persons outside the prison with a view to arrangements being made for his escape from custody. He was sentenced to receive twenty-five lashes with the cat-o'-nine tails.

SHIPPING AND PASSENGERS.

THE S.S. GENERAL HAVELOCK, Captain A. Drewitz, sailed yesterday for the Malabar Coast and Goa with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—For Vingorla—Mr. and Mrs. Stewart. For Cochin—Miss Crawford, Archbishop Leonard, Rev. Messrs. Leopold, Coumlos, Cundidoes, and Colestuos, and thirty-three deck passengers.

THE SHIP JAMES ROWAN, 1,154 tons, Captain Thomas Webster, arrived on the 2nd instant from Liverpool with a cargo of coals. The vessel is consigned to the captain.

THE SCHOONER MESSANGA, Nacoda, arrived yesterday from Mozambique with a cargo of ivory and grain.

THE CHINA BANK.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I do not know the reason why the Liquidator of the "China Bank" does not call a meeting of the shareholders in that Bank, and lay before them an account of the Bank since its first promotion in 1864. Two dividends of its assets have already been declared, and I should like to know when the third and final dividend will be paid to the shareholders.

I beg to suggest the desirability of sending to the shareholders, at least one week before the day of the meeting, printed statement of the accounts of the Bank commencing from its formation.

I sincerely hope that the Liquidator will not now delay calling the general meeting of the receipt-holders of the shares in the said "China Bank."—Yours, &c.,

A SHARE-HOLDER.

3rd November.

BOMBAY BENCH OF JUSTICES.

THE adjourned meeting of the Bench of Justices to consider the Municipal Commissioner's budget for the year 1871 was fixed for yesterday: but as the report of the Select Committee, to which the budget was referred, could not be got ready in time for presentation to the Justices on the day fixed for its discussion, it was notified a few days ago that the meeting would be merely formal, and would be adjourned for a week. About half a dozen Justices attended the formal meeting yesterday, when Mr. Scoble adjourned the meeting till Wednesday next (9th inst.) at 2 o'clock.

The report of the Select Committee on the budget is in the press.

NATIVE NEWSPAPERS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

THERE are in all fifty-one vernacular newspapers published in the Bombay Presidency. Of these 9 are Anglo-Marathi, 17 Marathi, 4 Anglo-Gujerati, 17 Gujerati, 1 Persian, and 3 Hindostani. 22 of these papers are published in Bombay, 2 Poona, 2 Tanna, 2 Sattara, 2 Nassick, 1 Ratnagherry, 1 Belgaum, 2 Ahmednuggur, 1 Kolapore, 1 Jamkundi, 1 Sholapore, 1 Dhoolia, 1 Allibag, 2 Surat, 4 Ahmedabad, 2 Kurrachee, 2 Kaira, 1 Rajcote, and 1 Broach.

VIEWS OF THE POLICE MAGISTRATES REGARDING THE INCREASE IN THE MUNICIPAL CASES.

To W. WEDDERBURN, Esq., Secretary to Government, Judicial Department.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of the resolution of Government in this department, dated 23rd, ultimo, and No. 3576 of 1870.

2. With reference to para. 9 of same, I beg leave to state that there is no reason to suppose that summonses are obtained by the municipal officers unnecessarily or on frivolous charges.

3. The great number of withdrawals of cases brought up by the municipality is, as explained by me in my annual report upon which this resolution of Government is founded, owing in many cases to the nuisances complained of having ceased to exist, when the cases were called on for hearing by the magistrates; and in other cases the parties complained against had promised to abate the nuisance or to do the work required to be done with the least possible delay, and the municipal officers according to their usual practice under the circumstances did not press for convictions against the defaulting parties.

4. I know I cannot make this more plain simply by repeating it, but I am at a loss to know what further I should say.

5. It seemed to me to be beyond my province in writing my annual report to Government to remark upon the conduct of another public department which though necessarily coming much into contact with the magistrates, is in no way subordinate to us, but the call now made by Government gives me an opportunity which I gladly avail myself of, to say that I think the conduct of the municipal officers, so far as it comes before me as a magistrate, could not be justly characterized otherwise than by saying that it is distinguished by an enlightened zeal for the public welfare and a tender regard for the interest and vested rights of individual members of the community. This applies practically to the Health Department under Dr. Hewlett, and for a portion of the time now under notice Dr. Lumsdaine, gentlemen, neither of whom stands in need of any support or praise from me; but the occasion seems to have arisen when I ought in justice to say so much. In the Engineering Department, so far as that has come before me, partly perhaps for want of a good Building Act and partly for other reasons, the Municipality has not been so happy, but except in the case of one miserable subordinate in this department whom I sent up for trial before the High Court on a charge of receiving a bribe as a public servant (and whom by the way a jury acquitted) the second para in this letter applies equally to both departments.

6. Under the circumstances I may be permitted to add that in cases of real dispute I have frequently personally visited the scenes of alleged infringements of the law, and although subsequently I may not have always decided as the municipality officers thought I should, this circumstance enables, perhaps entitles, me to speak with all the more confidence of their general merits to which I have now borne testimony.

7. As requested by Government I have taken the opinion of my colleagues on the subject-matter of this letter. Their opinion, so far as they express any, will be found to harmonise with mine. I enclose their letters in original.—I have, &c.,

JOHN CONNON,
Senior Magistrate of Police.

Bombay, Fort Police Court, 6th Oct.

To JOHN CONNON, Esq., Senior Magistrate of Police.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Memo. No. 492 of the 27th inst., forwarding copy of Government resolution on the Police Report for 1869, and asking for any observation I may wish to submit with reference to the remarks made by Government in regard to the great increase in the number of municipal cases brought before the magistrates during the last few years.

In reply I beg to observe that I fully concur with you in your reasons for the increase, as they are quoted in the eighth para of the Government resolution, and I have no reason to suppose or believe that summonses are obtained by the municipal officers unnecessarily or on frivolous charges. We would be sure to notice and check it, if such were the case.

On the whole, I have invariably been impressed with, on the one hand, the energy of the Health Department, and, on the other, with the forbearance of the department towards all who comply with their requirements. You are well aware of the great reluctance often shown by people to comply with the requisition of the Municipal Commissioner, until summonses are issued, and these in a great number of cases ensure compliance with the requisitions of the sanitary officers: hence the large number of cases exhibited as "dismissed without trial," or rather, as more correctly expressing it, "withdrawn" by the prosecuting officers.—I have, &c.,

R. H. SHOWELL,
Second Magistrate of Police.

Bombay, Girgaum Police Court, 30th September.

MEMO. BY MR. NANA MOROJEE.

With reference to the Senior Magistrate's communication No. 493 of this day's date, the undersigned begs to state that he believes the great increase in the number of the municipal cases brought before the magistrates during the last few years is owing to the increased attention paid to the sanitary condition of the city, and to the activity and energy of the municipal officers in enforcing attention to municipal rules, and that there is no reason to suppose that summonses are obtained by the municipal officers unnecessarily or on frivolous charges.

NANA MOROJEE,
Officiating Third Magistrate of Police.

Bombay, Police Office, 27th September.

RESOLUTION OF GOVERNMENT, DATED 31ST OCT.—This report is very satisfactory and a copy of the Senior Magistrate's letter and its accompaniments should be forwarded to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, in continuation of Government letter No. 14, dated 8th instant, and the same publicity should be given to this correspondence as was accorded to the resolution on the annual police report.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 3rd Nov., 8 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom via Russia, 3rd Nov., 3 A.M. From Continent of Europe—America via Russia, 1st Nov., 4 P.M.; via Russia, 2nd Nov., 7 P.M.; via Turkey, 1st Nov., 4 P.M. Cable right; Turkish line right to Pera; Persian line right to London.

THE UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.

THE following gentlemen will conduct the Matriculation Examination which begins in the Town Hall on the 21st inst.:

The Rev. D. C. Boyd, M.A., and John Nugent, C.S., in English.

W. Wordsworth, B.A., and the Rev. J. W. Gardner, in Elementary History and Geography, with part of *viva voce* in English.

R. G. Oxenham, M.A., H. S. Bellairs, M.A., the Rev. W. Dixon, M.A., and E. Cordeaux, LL.M., C.S., part of English *viva voce* only.

F. Kielhorn, Ph.D., and Ramkrishna Gopal Bhandarkar, M.A., in Sanskrit.

The Rev. R. Stothert, M.A., and G. B. Reid, B.A., C.S., in Latin.

S. A. De Carvalho, G.G.M.C., and J. N. Mendonça, G.G.M.C., in Portuguese.

The Rev. J. S. S. Robertson, Krishna Shastri Chiplonkar, Esq., Captain G. A. Jacob and Vithal Narayan Pathak, M.A. in Marathi.

Mahadev Govind Ranade, M.A., LL.B., and W. Fletcher, Esq., part of Marathi *viva voce* only.

The Rev. R. Montgomery, Manuekhlal Mugatlal Munshi, LL.B., the Rev J. Wallace and Nagindas Tulsidas Marphatia, LL.B., in Gujarathi.

Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik, Esq., and Khunderao Chimanrao Bedarkar, LL.B., part of Gujarathi *viva voce* only.

John Jardine, C.S., and Shamrao Vithal, Esq., in Canarese.

Rao Bahadur Dadoba Pandurang, and Rahimtulah Muhammad Sayani, M.A., LL.B., in Hindustani.

E. Rehatsek, M.C.E., and Abdool Fatti Mulvi, Esq., in Persian.

Mahadev Moreshvar Kunte, B.A., and Rao Saheb Narayen Jagonnath Vaidya, in Sindhi.

J. E. André, C.S., and C. Fournel, Esq., in French.

Satyendra Nath Tagore, C.S., and Jadunath Ghose, Esq., in Bengali.

T. Cooke, M.A., M.I., and W. Draper, M.A., in Arithmetic and Algebra.

F. J. Candy, M.A., and Professor Kero Laxuman Chhatre, in Euclid and Elementary Natural Science.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

The following gentlemen will conduct this Examination (beginning on the 28th Nov.):

E. T. Leith, LL.M., and K. T. Best, M.A., in English and History.

F. Kielhorn, Ph.D., and Shrikrishna Shastri Talekar, Esq., in Sanskrit.

R. S. Sinclair, M.A., LL.D., and G. B. Reid, B.A., C.S., in Latin.

E. Rehatsek, M.C.E., and Abdul Fatti Mulvi, Esq., in Arabic.

J. Burgess, M.R.A.S., and Govind Vithal Karkuray, B.A., in Mathematics and Analytical Geometry.

The Rev. D. C. Boyd, M.A., and the Rev. R. Jardine, D.D., in Logic and Butler's Sermons.

Professor I. B. Lyon and James Scorgie, F.C.S., in Chemistry, Heat, and Electricity.

EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF B.A.

The following gentlemen will conduct this Examination (beginning on 28th):—

W. Wordsworth, B.A., and John Jardine, C.S., in English and History.

F. Kielhorn, Ph.D., and Ramkrishna Gopal Bhandarkar, M.A., in Sanskrit.

R. S. Sinclair, M.A., LL.D., and G. B. Reid, B.A., C.S., in Latin.

Mahadev Govind Ranade, M.A., LL.B., and Vithal Narayan Pathak, M.A., in Marathi.

The Rev. R. Montgomery, and Nagindas Tulsidas Marphatia, LL.B., in Gujarathi.

E. Rehatsek, M.C.E., and Abdul Fatti Mulvi, Esq., in Arabic.

T. Cooke, M.A., M.I., W. Draper, M.A., and J. Burgess, M.R.A.S., in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, Dynamics and Hydrostatics, Optics and Astronomy, and Analytical Geometry of Two Dimensions.

The Rev. R. Stothert, M.A., and Andrew Wilson, Esq., in Logic and Moral Philosophy.

John Connon, M.A., and W. Lee-Warner, B.A., C.S., in Political Economy.

Professor I. B. Lyon, and Samuel Cooke, B.A., L.C.E., in Chemistry, Heat, and Electricity.

W. G. Hunter, M.D, M.R.C.P., and F. S. Stedman, Esq., in Physiology (Animal and Vegetable).

EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF M.A.

The following gentlemen will conduct this Examination (beginning on 21st):—

The Rev. R. Stothert, M.A., and James Taylor, Esq., in English.

F. Kielhorn, Ph.D., and Ramkrishna Gopal Bhandarkar, M.A., in Sanskrit.

R. S. Sinclair, M.A., LL.D., and G. B. Reid, B.A., C.S., in Latin.

W. Wordsworth, B.A., and the Rev. J. A. Willy, S.J., D.D., in History and Philosophy.

EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF LL.B.

The following gentlemen will conduct this Examination (beginning on 21st):—

H. M. Birdwood, M.A., C.S.

M. R. A. Bracson, Barrister-at-Law.

Rao Saheb Vishvanath Narayan Mandlik.

SECOND EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF L.M.

The following gentlemen will conduct this Examination (beginning on 19th Dec.):—

W. G. Hunter, M.D., M.R.C.P., and J. T. Mackenzie, M.B., in Principles and Practice of Medicine, including Pathology.

F. S. Stedman, Esq., and W. F. Knapp, Esq., in Principles and Practice of Surgery, including Surgical Anatomy, and Ophthalmic and Dental Surgery.

T. B. Beatty, M.D., and E. K. Butler, M.D, in Midwifery, and Diseases of Women and Children.

Sydney Smith, M.D., and Professor I. B. Lyon, in Medical Jurisprudence, including Practical Toxicology and Hygiene.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN CIVIL ENGINEERING.

The following gentlemen will conduct this Examination (28th Nov.):—

F. J. Candy, M.A., and Professor Kero Laxuman Chhatre, in Mathematics and Mathematical Physics.

Professor I B. Lyon, and James Scorgie, F.C.S., in Experimental and Natural Science.

Captain G. L. C. Merewether, R.E., and Lieut. E. L. Marryat, R.E., in Engineering and Engineering Drawing.

EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF LICENTIATE OF CIVIL ENGINEERING.

The following gentlemen will conduct this Examination (28th Nov.):—

H.M. Birdwood, M.A., and J. Burgess, M.R.A.S., in Mathematics.

R.S. Sinclair, M.A., LL.D., and Professor Kero Laxuman Chhatre, in Applied Mathematics.

Professor I.B. Lyon, and James Scorgie, F.C.S., in Experimental and Natural Science.

J.H.E. Hart, Esq., C.E., and Lieut. R.A. Sargeaunt, R.E., in Architecture, Engineering, and Engineering Drawing.

SONEPORE RACES.

ON my arrival at Bankipore Station, en route for the above race meeting (the Goodwood of India), I was very much surprised to hear that it had been raining for three days, which would almost drive those back from Sonepore who had ventured across so early. I was informed that no less than five different stables had crossed in safety, but any one who has ever had the pleasure of a trip to Sonepore must have seen the temporary stables put up for the convenience of different parties, and know that they will not stand much rain. I am afraid that there is every likelihood of many of the horses going amiss, and serious consequences might be the result. I made the best way I could to the Dawk Bungalow, the rain still falling; and, I am sorry to say, found the promising jockey, Challoner, under the care of the Civil Surgeon of the station, suffering from an abscess, the effects of a severe fall received whilst in England. This will, I am sorry to say, most likely prevent his riding for some time. Your readers will be sorry to hear that the well-known race-horse Tomboy died of colic at, I hear, Allahabad. He was on his way for Sonepore, and recently changed hands for Rs. 3,000 to a well-known sportsman in Tirhoot, who, I am told, will have to suffer all losses.

Judging from the number of arrivals (a list of which I give below), and others that have yet to come, there appears to be no lack of horses. I must say I do not like The Earl for the Calcutta Derby, and will venture to stand H. H. Aga Khan's Silvertail against him. Although the former looks and goes like a race horse, he is deficient of muscle to carry him two miles, though I have no doubt that he will always beat Silvertail up to 1½ mile.

LATEST ARRIVALS.

Sunbeam, The Earl, Akbar, Longhope, Glencoe, Shere Ali, Silvertail, Gipsey, Centurion, Miss Trelawny, Moonlight, Countess, Black Eagle, The Weed, Sea Gull, Orion, Variation, Rising Star, and ten others, the property of Mr. Raphael; Favourite, Longden, Rocket, Red Eagle, Eruption, and three others, the property of Mr. W. W., and several others, the names of which I cannot ascertain. Many others are expected. The river has risen very high, and it is almost impossible for any horses to cross under the circumstances. I feel certain the races must be postponed. Rain still falling at 2-30 P.M., 27th October.

Englishman.

SPECTATOR.

PASSENGERS LEAVING INDIA.

THE P. and O. steamer Mooltan, which left Calcutta on the 25th ultimo, arrived at Madras on the 29th and resumed her voyage next day, taking the following passengers from Madras:—

For Southampton.—Captain and Mrs Anderson and child, Mrs Richmond and native servant, Dr and Mrs Whitton and infant, Mr W W Arbuthnot, Mrs Fraser, Miss Scott, Major Swanston, Captain F S Budd, and Gunner J Slade.

For Sydney—Colonel W K Hawkins and Private Morgan.

For Melbourne—Messrs G Murray, Alexander Bruce, and Fred Ellwood.

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, 3rd Nov., 9-15 A.M.—Mail steamer from China signalled.

BOMBAY AND SIND.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

THE following are the receipts into, and payments out of, the Treasuries, between 1st April 1870 and 30th September 1870.

REVENUE AND OTHER RECEIPTS.

	Budget Estimate for 1870-71.	Total Treasury Receipts. To Sept. 30th, 1870.	Same time last year.
	£.	£.	£.
Balance on 1st April 1870.	.....	(3,412,028)	(2,011,338)
Land Revenue	1,983,540	855,383	824,504
Tributes...	90,175	34,821	34,892
Forest	125,780	44,108	44,697
Excise	447,500	208,351	204,075
Assessed Taxes	470,000	186,360	118,197
Customs...	814,000	384,507	356,870
Salt	680,000	300,023	229,287
Opium	2,017,000	1,150,494	1,102,542

raised to half an anna per bale, and that the expenses of the establishment during the monsoon should be made as small as possible. Your committee decided to accept the guarantee provided it were signed by a majority of the members of the Chamber. To show how strong the feeling was in favour of the measure I have only to tell you that in the course of two or three days' time the guarantee was signed by 29 members, whose names I will now read—

Gaddum & Co.	Rs. 100	G. F. Pim & Co.	100
W. & A. Graham & Co.	100	Remington & Co.	50
Finlay, Clark & Co.	100	H. Casson & Co.	100
Ralli Brothers	100	Wallace & Co	100
W. Nicol & Co.	100	Finlay, Scott & Co.	100
Stearns, Hobart & Co.	100	Blackwell & Co.	100
Framjee, Sands & Co.	100	Lawrence & Co.	50
Robinson & Co.	100	Jefferson, Campbell & Co.	100
Peel, Cassels & Co.	100	Ewart, Latham & Co.	100
Volkart Brothers	100	A. C. Gumpert & Co.	100
Knoop & Co.	100	E. Mouett & Co.	100
Bell, Ventz & Lucius	100	Kunkler, Preiswerck & Co	50
George Lockhart & Co.	100	London, Asiatic & Ameri- can Company, Limited.	100
Jules Siegfried & Co.	100		
Martin, Young & Co.	100	David Sascon & Co.	50

During the first half of the month of July the fees collected nearly covered the salaries of the measurers, but then came the disastrous war which has so paralyzed our cotton trade. Shipments during the subsequent three months were exceptionally small, and as no reduction was made in our expenditure, there is now, as a matter of course, a considerable deficiency to make up. In spite of the loss thus sustained the guarantors have signified their willingness to continue their guarantee of the amount of the measurer's salaries until the end of the next season, say till the 30th June next. And now, the scheme having worked so well during the few months it has existed, and having so gained the confidence of the community, we feel justified in asking you to give it increased standing by making it a law of the Chamber. You are asked to abolish an obsolete and impracticable set of rules, to overturn an abominable system of bribery, and to substitute a set of rules by which justice will be done alike to ship and shipper. Every shipper who has made use of the measurer's services will tell you that the men have done their work as a rule well. And in order to show that ships also bear testimony to the fairness of the work, I only need state that Captain Henry of the P. and O. Co., and every other steamer company's agent in Bombay, after some months' trial of the plan which we wish to perpetuate, agree to have all their cargo henceforward measured by the Chamber's officials. I cannot therefore see how any body with whom perquisites we interfere can raise any objection to the rules we now propose to enforce. Some of the captains of sailing ships may possibly at first be inclined to listen to their dubashes, who will doubtless endeavour to keep the measurement still in their hands, but if we send circulars to owners of ships and shipmasters visiting the port, stating the faults of the old system and the merits of our new plan, and otherwise push the thing energetically, we shall soon overcome all opposition. I do not believe that any shipowner prefers an average, to an actual measurment, nor do I believe that any owner wishes to make honest, pay for the shortcomings of dishonest, shippers. All that we as shippers want is that our bales may be actually measured, so that he who is at the trouble and expense of making his cotton go into a small compass may do better than he who uses bad material and takes no care thus to reduce the cost of transit. Surely no shipmaster or shipowner can object to this. Some objection was made at our former meetings to the levy of the small measurement fee, and we were at the same time seriously warned not to impose a new tax on our cotton trade and thus increase disadvantages under which we labour in competing with America. To this I reply that so far from imposing a tax we are actually relieving the trade of one. Leaving out of the question for a moment the fact that the fee which we propose to charge in the meantime amounts to just about the sum that has been levied by the dubashes on all our sailing ship cotton, it is easily seen that if the result of the appointment of public measurers be that the cotton crop is compressed into a smaller cubic space, a smaller amount of tonnage and consequently a reduced expenditure will suffice to carry it forward to the different markets. It may however be urged that if you make smaller bales you must use better material and thus increase the cost of packing. This I quite admit, but I find that the difference in price between what may be termed a good steamer, and a good ship, rope amounts to only 3 to 4 annas per bale. Now, if you use steamer rope and take the trouble to look after the coolies at the presses, just as you always do when pressing for shipment by steamer, you can save from a foot, to a foot and a quarter, on the measurement given by dubashes on sailing ship cotton. The average gain we may set down at quite one foot and one eighth on each bale which, at only 30s. freight amounts to very nearly 5 annas per bale, and the saving would of course increase proportionately with any advance in the rate of freight. But if you merely use a good style of "sailing ship rope" you can easily make the bales smaller than the old dubash average. The system of average measurement in fact necessitates that it should be possible and even likely that bales sometimes would be less than the fixed average, or the system could not have been so long endured. In conclusion I have merely to say that I hope that you will not confine yourselves to voting now in favour of the new rules, but will also give them your active support afterwards.—shippers by refusing to make freight engagements with ships that will not agree to measurement by the Chamber's servants, and consignees of ships by endorsing all their shipping orders "Chamber of Commerce measurement." If you will do this the dubash-muccadum combination from which we have suffered so long will soon be completely and finally overturned. (Applause.)

Captain Henry, Superintendent in Bombay of the P. & O. Company, seconded the motion, and in doing so said that as representative of one of the largest steamship companies in Bombay he might state he would be happy to give the scheme his utmost support, and would be only too glad that notes stating that the measurement would be according to the regulations of the Chamber of Commerce should be inserted in the shipping orders issued by the Peninsular and Oriental Company. (Applause.) He thought it was rather discreditable to the trade of the port that such a combination should exist as had just been described by Mr. Bythell. He believed it was a well-known fact that so far as measurement being taken at the presses was concerned that was a thing that was never or at least very rarely attempted; and if a shipmaster more zealous than the generality took the trouble to go down to the presses to see how the bales were prepared the likelihood was that he was shown one or two bales specially prepared for the occasion, and nothing like a sample of what were put on board his ship. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Hall (Messrs. W. Nicol and Co.) said the firm with which he was connected were considerable consignees of tonnage in the port, and on behalf of the firm he would state that they would be ready to give support to the scheme and provide that all their shipping orders should bear that the cotton must be measured according to the rules of the Chamber of Commerce. He believed the scheme would save an incalculable amount of trouble, for they knew how frequently they were asked to arbitrate between shippers and the captain and fix what the proper measurement should be. His partner Mr. Maxwell had given a great deal of attention to the subject and knew much more about it than he did, but he could say he felt sure the owners of tonnage would agree for their own sake in carrying out the rules of the Chamber.

Mr. Gumpert, speaking for his firm as agent for the Austrian Lloyd's steamers, said they had adopted the Chamber's new scheme as soon as it was proposed, and that they had found the new plan to work so remarkably well that he did not know of one single instance in which there had been a dispute with a shipper or the owner as to the measurment of the bales. Their directors at home had taken the same view of it as he did, and Captain Henry, whose experience was no doubt much larger than his, also did the same; and he had no doubt that if those who were engaging freight would instruct their brokers to make it a condition to be insisted on that the bales should be measured by the Chamber's measurers, the scheme would become a very general one. His firm had of late recognized the principle by inserting in the shipping orders which they issued for the Austrian Lloyd's steamers a stipulation that the bales should be measured by the Chamber's measurers—(hear, hear,)—and were all shipowners to do the same there would soon be an end to the combination of which they had just heard.

Mr. Smith (Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co.) said he was sorry he had not been present in time to hear Mr. Bythell's remarks, but as it seemed the almost unanimous view of the members that this new plan was the right one he would not oppose it. Still, with regard to the remark he had heard from Captain Henry, he thought it right to say that, so far as his experience went, the shipper of cotton under the old rules of the Chamber had no difficulty whatever in getting a fair measurement. His firm invariably had the measuring of its cotton superintended at the screws, not by their muccadum but by a man employed in their own office, and they never shipped cotton without giving the captain notice; and he was perfectly certain from his own experience of taking the measurement of bales that the old system was perfectly fair.

Some amusement was here caused by Mr. Bythell handing to Mr. Smith the extract which Mr. Bythell had read from Mr. Campbell's remarks.

Mr. Smith remarked that he did not see that he was bound by what Mr. Campbell had said in this respect.

Mr. Kittredge (Messrs. Stearns, Hobart and Co.) thereupon observed that Mr. Campbell said he was speaking from experience.

Mr. Bythell—It was given as the experience of your firm. (Laughter.)

Mr. Smith—Well, my experience differs, that is all I can say. But after all, what Mr. Campbell says here is that the rule is not strictly adhered to. All I say is, we have adhered to it, and we have found it to work very well indeed.

The Chairman said that before putting the resolutions to the meeting he wished to make one or two remarks. He was not going to discuss the merits of the old system as compared with the one now proposed, because the feeling of the merchants present seemed to be almost unanimously in favour of the proposed rules; and, whatever his private opinion might be as to the workability of these rules and as to the faults of the old ones he was not going to oppose the general feeling of the Chamber. He would rather that in this measure they should be unanimous, and trusted that, as the great majority were in favour of these rules, those who differed from the gentlemen supporting these would sink their differences, and endeavour to support them to the best of their ability. (Hear, hear.) But he thought there were two or three things which should be noticed. First, then, he thought the principle here, if they were to have border measurement, was wrong. He did not think they could alter it at present, for if the scheme was to be carried on they had better carry it on as they had done for the last two or three months. Still his idea was that if measurement was to be made in this way it ought to be paid for by the ship. The master of the ship was the person by whom the measurement ought be paid, be it for steamer or sailing ship. The shipper went to him and asked, "Will you carry this cotton?" and he replied, "Yes, for such and such a freight;" and so it was the shipmaster's privilege and duty to measure the cotton. On the other hand, the merchant who wished the cotton to be carried wished to have some check on the captain or the railway traffic manager or whoever was to carry the cotton, and so he would propose to get over that difficulty by giving the merchant this advantage, that when the captain said, "It is my duty and privilege to measure the cotton," the merchant could say, "But I must have the goods measured by a sworn measurer;" and he (the Chairman) thought that by and bye when the new Harbour Trust Act was brought in they would follow the example of the great ports at home and get a clause introduced in that Act providing for the appointment of sworn measurers to measure the cotton. Then the agents for the ship must look after the measurement of the bales and must present to the shipper the certificate of the sworn measurer. But, as he had said, that was a matter for future consideration. The measurement ought to be paid for by the ship, and he thought that would be found to be the rule in most of the firms at home.

Mr. Christian (Messrs. Peel, Cassels and Co.)—I think not. That is not the information we have received.

The Chairman then proceeded to point out several emendations which he thought desirable and which Mr. Bythell and Captain Henry would, he thought, perhaps accept without any proposal of an amendment on his part. He took no exception to the fifth, sixth, or seventh rule, but as to the eighth he suggested that the number of bales to be measured should be stated as not less than five in every hundred. In some lots, he said, from Europeans, pressed by Europeans it might not be necessary to measure so many as five per cent., whilst in some native consignments it might be advisable to measure more than ten, and so he suggested that the words "not exceeding ten" should be altered to "not less than five." Then he did not think the tenth rule a good one. He thought it was cumbersome and ought to be done away with altogether. In the next rule he thought the time within which the bales must be alongside after measurement ought to be extended a little, for 24 hours was a very short period. Next, he was of opinion that the thirteenth rule was unnecessary. The members of the General Committee of the Chamber were selected for their special capacity for general business, and he thought they were quite capable of carrying out the scheme, better able than any two gentlemen could be. Besides two was a very awkward number, in this country especially where one might go home on an emergency and so necessitate a general meeting of the Chamber to fill up his places; and therefore he thought it would be much better in many ways were the General Committee left to look after the working of this scheme. There was only one more question to which he would refer, that was with reference to the guarantee. It was certainly very patriotic of the gentlemen who came forward in last July to guarantee the Chamber from loss in working the scheme. At that time the Chamber was uncertain whether the scheme would succeed, and whether it ought to be adopted; but if the present scheme was now to be unanimously adopted he thought it would be rather undignified in the Chamber to allow that it should be guaranteed by individuals. (Hear, hear.) The gentlemen giving the guarantee, or, at any rate, a very large number of them, were members of the Chamber; and if they decided to carry on the scheme he thought it ought to be done as a Chamber scheme. (Hear, hear.) It would be for the members to say whether they did not think it was undignified on the part of the Chamber to be beholden to individuals for the responsibility of a scheme passed for the good of the place. Of course if the Chamber resolved to carry on the scheme the committee of the Chamber would fix the rate of future charges, probably at half an anna per bale, and so would not at present call on the guarantors to pay up the deficit which had already accrued from the working of the scheme. He should think that was the course to be adopted, and then if it was found that the deficiency was made up during the busy season the guarantors might never be called upon to pay it. There were some clauses in the guarantee which he did not like, but he did not purpose entering on that. He should rather like to hear the views of the members of the Chamber and hear them boldly say "It is our scheme; we have gone into it and will run the risk of loss, or, possibly of profit, in working it." (Applause.)

The rules were then considered *seriatim*, and Nos. 5, 6, and 7 were passed as they originally stood. On No. 8 there was some conversation as to the percentage of bales to be measured, the result of which was that the wording of the rule was altered, as the Chairman had suggested, to "not less than five in every hundred."

There was no discussion regarding the ninth rule, but the consideration of the next one occupied no little time, as some of the members, including the Chairman, did not see the use of, or necessity for, giving notice of the time of shipment to the captain or agent of the ship since the measurers were appointed by a neutral body. It was replied, however, that the rule would induce many a ship captain to agree to the rules who might not otherwise do so, and that it would show shipowners at home that the rules of the Chamber were not one-sided in favour of the shippers. Captain Henry, Mr. Gumpert, and other gentlemen, speaking for shipowners, being in favour of the rule, it was agreed to in this form—"That the shipper shall, if required in writing, give the agent of the ship or steamer notice in writing of the time when and name of the bunder on which his bales will be measured, in order that the ship may be represented at the measurement."

The time by which bales must be alongside after measurement, was the next subject of discussion. It was replied to the remarks by the Chairman on this subject that 24 hours gave the boatmen two tides, and that there had been no complaints on that score; but it was agreed to extend the time to 36 hours.

There was no difference of opinion on rule 12; but the following one created a good deal of discussion, which again, as will be seen, gave rise to a little incident regarding no less important a subject than that of the energy of the general committee of the Chamber.

In the course of a conversation as to the appointment of the committee for the carrying out of the scheme,

Mr. Gumpert said he thought it was rather too much to expect of any two members that they could alone give the necessary attention to the working of this scheme. Besides, instead of appointing them from the Chamber, and responsible only to the Chamber, he thought that it was well to centralize the work of the Chamber, and that the committee for this scheme should consist of, or at least be appointed by, the members of the general committee.

Mr. Christian said he thought that Mr. Gumpert's amendment should not be adopted, because his own experience while a member of the general committee and since he had been out of it, led him to say, without hesitation, that as a rule that body was not so energetic as it might be. Whether the present one sinned more in this respect than its predecessors was matter for opinion; but, without wishing to be offensive to its members in the slightest degree, his own private opinion is that it might show a little more energy. Whether he was right or wrong on this point was however not material. What he thought no one would dispute was, that a general committee of the Chamber, burdened as it was with a vast quantity of business to which it had scarcely time to attend, would be less efficient than the two gentlemen named by Mr. Benu.

The Chairman said that, as representing the general committee of the Chamber, he could not allow Mr. Christian's remarks to pass unnoticed. He thought that gentleman, if he had anything to say against the committee, should support his statements with facts. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Christian said that as he had been called upon by the Chairman for facts he would mention one case. He had in the name of his firm asked the committee to represent to the Post Office an improvement that might be made, upon which the answer he got was that the rules of the Post Office were so rigid on the matter that it was useless to attempt to get them altered.

Mr. Hall—I know a little about this. The question Messrs. Peel, Cassels & Co. brought up was this. A letter with apparently the late fee was retained in the General Post Office and sent on by next mail. Now this late fee is frequently used in our office, but when letters are posted with it we write over them "late fee." It did not however appear that in Peel, Cassels, and Co.'s office they were in the habit of acting upon this rule. The letter might possibly have been deficient in postage, and there was no late fee mark on it, and we pointed out that it would be advisable to adopt that course, and then had another instance occurred the matter might be taken up.

Mr. Christian—I have not the slightest recollection of any suggestion of the kind, but if it is stated it will appear in the correspondence.

Mr. Hall—The correspondence is here, and can be produced I suppose; but I think my recollection of what passed is correct. But I think this comes to mean a vote of want of confidence in the committee, and if that is so we had better resign.

The Chairman—Certainly, I put that to Mr. Christian. If he will propose a vote of censure on the committee and finds a seconder I will put it to the meeting and we will resign.

Mr. Christian—I should be very sorry to do anything of the kind.

Mr. Gumpert—I rise to order. My motion did not involve this discussion. There has been no notice of anything of this serious kind, and so the discussion is out of place and I demur to it. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Hall—Well, perhaps Mr. Christian will say he did not mean to impute any censure to the committee.

Mr. Christian—That is what I wish.

Mr. Hall—I have no wish to break the peace or promote this discussion, but though I have been a good deal absent from Bombay I can conscientiously say I have been anxious to do my duty and have done my best for the interests of the Chamber, and I believe my colleagues have done so too. But if the members think otherwise they can dismiss us—we are only their servants.

Mr. Christian—As I said before if I have done anything to hurt the feelings of the committee I am extremely sorry. In the ardour of the discussion I may have used terms which are perhaps stronger than I ought to have used, but what I wanted to say was that committees of the Chamber in general, and this one to which I belong in particular, are not so energetic as two gentlemen separately chosen for their energy and for their aptitude for such a work may possibly be. I repeat my apology, and if the committee has been offended by what I said I am very sorry indeed. I did not intend my remarks to be offensive, and think Mr. Grant has taken it up perhaps a little warmer than was necessary. But, to go back to what I said before, the general committee appointed for general purposes, however good it may be, can never be so good as a committee specially chosen for the special work, and that is why I object to choosing the members of that committee in rotation. We have two very good men who are willing to work, they are very energetic we all know, and therefore, why choose anybody else?

Mr. Bythell—As Mr. Benn has proposed I should be one of the committee, lest it may be considered that I have tried to persuade the Chamber into voting me into this office, I may state this is not my proposition, Mr. Kittredge gave notice of a motion on the 13th rule, but after hearing his reasons I thought it a good suggestion and willingly included it in mine, and I did so because I think that at present the measurement scheme does want a considerable amount of looking after, and I think we ought to have men who are willing to go to the bunders pretty often to look to the little details, see that the measurers are doing their work well, and to get the thing into proper shape. I do not want to bring any charge against the last committee. They gave to the matter no doubt the time they thought necessary; but I do not suppose the gentlemen ever went down to the bunders to see how the men were getting on with their work, whether the scheme was working well or not, or whether there was any detail that might have been remedied. So far as it is concerned at present this scheme was very nearly dying a natural death again unless the members had continued their guarantee. I am glad to hear Mr. Grant is willing now to vote in favour of the Chamber undertaking the responsibility. I am glad to see he has changed his opinion; for he will remember that only a week ago he said he objected to the Chamber taking any responsibility at all, and I then said it need not be so for I thought the guarantors would undertake to continue the responsibility.

Mr. Kittredge wished to make a further explanation. He would, he said, be only too happy if the special committee were appointed out of the general committee, because many times he would be glad not to have any trouble in connection with the matter. He was not the parent of the bill; he had brought forward the measure, but he had become almost he might say the ayah of the scheme—(laughter)—and had kept it from dying at the time of its birth. Mr. Bythell had kept it from dying at a later period of its existence, and now when it was on its pins he (Mr. Kittredge) wanted to see it a little stronger. He did not wish the members or the Chairman to think he wanted the honours of this office, and if they appointed a special committee out of the general committee he would vote for that, but if it was referred only to the general committee he would vote against it, because it had hitherto been neglectful of the scheme.

Mr. Gumpert said he had only made his proposal to save trouble, and if Messrs. Bythell and Kittredge were willing to take up the work he would be glad to leave it to them.

After some further conversation several amendments were put to the meeting, and ultimately it was on the motion of Mr. Bright agreed that the committee of two members should be appointed from the Chamber by the general committee, and that in case of difference between them the matter should be decided by the Chairman of the general committee.

Mr. Kittredge then moved and Mr. Christian seconded—"That the Chamber accept the money responsibility of the measurement scheme now adopted, paying the loss of working it during the past five months and relieving the guarantors of their guarantee."

The Chairman said he did not know if the Chamber was prepared to go into the Insolvency Court as a Chamber, but the fact was that they had at present only Rs. 5,600 in cash and about Rs. 3,000 had to be paid out that day, whereas the cost of this scheme would be Rs. 1,200 a month and the income had been only Rs. 96, Rs. 139 and so on per month. Before putting the motion, too, he would like to ask the meaning of it, for it spoke of the scheme *now* adopted, and yet they were to accept the responsibility for it for the last five months.

Mr. Kittredge replied that it was quite correct to refer to the scheme as "now adopted," for though it had been in operation for some time it had been adopted by the Chamber only on that day.

The Chairman—Well, if it is intelligible to the Chamber I will put the motion. The resolution was then put to the meeting and unanimously passed, the chairman remarking that he very much doubted the legality of it.

The whole of the resolutions proposed by Mr. Bythell were then put to the meeting, as amended, and passed in the following shape:—

That Nos. V., VI., and VII. of the Chamber's rules for the measurement of pressed bales be now abolished, and in place thereof the following new rules be substituted, viz.:—

V. That public measurers shall be appointed under the authority of the Chamber of Commerce, and stationed at the different bunders to measure pressed bales of cotton, wool, hemp, and other merchandize.

VI. That a fee, the amount of which shall in no case exceed half an anna per bale, but which may be regulated by the Chamber from time to time in order to meet the expenses of the necessary establishment, shall be levied on all bales measured by the duly appointed measurer.

VII. That no bales be measured without the production of the Custom House pass bearing the endorsement of the measurement fee clerk to the effect that the fee has been paid.

VIII. That the measurers shall measure not less than five bales in every hundred, ascertaining the length of the bales and the greatest width and depth over the lashings, and as near the centre of the bale as possible, but not over the knots.

IX. That the measurer shall give a certificate of measurement which must accompany the bales to the ship or steamer and shall furnish the shipper with a copy thereof. This certificate, which shall be retained by the ship, shall state the date and hour of measurement, the number of the boat, the name of the tindal, the name of the shipper, the name of the ship or steamer, the number of bales, the marks of the bales, the measurement.

X. That the shipper shall if required in writing give the agent of the ship or steamer notice in writing of the time when and name of the bunder on which his bales will be measured in order that the ship may be represented at the measurement.

XI. That the bales shall be alongside the ship or steamer within 36 hours after measurement, weather permitting, or the certificate shall be void and the bales shall be measured on board—written notice, however, in such case being given to the shipper so that he may have the option of attending.

XII. That the salaries of the measurers and all other expenses connected with this scheme of measurement, be paid by the Chamber from the fee fund raised under these rules.

XIII. That a special committee of two members of the Chamber be appointed by the general committee into whose charge shall be placed all matter, pertaining to the measurement of cotton, as defined above, including the appointment of the measurers, the fixing of their salaries, the payment of the same, and the doing of all things necessary for a proper and economical working of the scheme. That in case of any difference between the two members of the committee the matter in question shall be decided by the general committee of the Chamber.

Mr. Bythell then moved—"That the fee for measuring 'pressed' bales by the Chamber's measurers during the coming season—say till the 30th June next—be fixed at half an anna per bale." In doing so he remarked that he hoped that at the close of the season there would be a balance sufficient to clear off the entire expenses which had been incurred by the scheme and leave a few hundred pounds in hand to meet the expenses during the next monsoon season, when, as there were no shipments, the scheme could not support itself.

The motion was seconded by Mr. Bright, and at once carried.

The Chairman stated that the correspondence referred to by Mr. Christian, and of which production was asked by Mr. Hall, was now on the table. He did not think it necessary, however, to read that—(no, no)—it could be circulated among the members of the Chamber—(no, no)—as the committee were not competent to give an opinion on it. (No, no).

This subject then dropped.

THE COTTON FRAUDS BILL.

Mr. Kittredge said he had given notice of a motion with regard to the Cotton Frauds Bill, but he had been told that that subject was now before the committee. He had therefore been requested not to press his motion at present, and he would not do so; but he hoped the committee would very soon bring it forward, for it was a matter that should be taken up as soon as possible. He was still unable to bring forward the subject of the execution of decrees of our Courts in Foreign States, as it was very difficult to get hold of the necessary papers in the Secretariat. This matter would therefore have to be deferred till another meeting.

There was no other business before the meeting.

INDIAN ITEMS.

We read of the death of a livery stable keeper at the Mount, Madras, who has left property worth three lacs of rupees. It seems to be with livery stable keepers very much what it is with purchasers of coffee estates. —*Neilgherry Excelsior.*

THE RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

From the latest accounts we regret to hear that the search for Mrs. Seymour's body has been unsuccessful. Mr. Seymour's pet dog was found alive about 20 miles away from the scene of the accident on the banks of the river, and was at once delivered over to the Collector's Cutcherry to be forwarded to the Rev. Mr. Clarke.—*Madras Mail*, Oct. 29.

Mr. Johnston yesterday (Oct. 31) made over charge to Mr. E. Macnaghten of the office of Registrar-General and Commissioner of Stamps, North-Western Provinces. Mr. Macnaghten was relieved of the Small Cause Court by Mr. Rawlins, who will carry on the duties of that post till the return of Mr. Sandford from Europe, when the services of Mr. W. Tyrrell will be again at the disposal of the Government.—*Pioneer.*

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Sores, Wounds, and Ulcers.—Every variety of sore, ulcer, eruption, boil, and carbuncle, is safely stopped in its destructive course by the timely application of this healing Ointment. It arrests unhealthy and substitutes healthy action, thus curing the inflamed, irritable and spreading diseases affecting the skin. Holloway's Ointment has gained an imperishable fame for its facility in healing old inflammatory sores about the shins and ancles, and for bad legs and old wounds it cannot be equalled; nor is it less efficacious in gathered breasts and abscesses. When the complaint has been of long continuance, Holloway's Pills will expedite recovery, if taken in those doses which act as alteratives on the stomach, and not as on the constitution.

CAPTAIN ROSS' PATENT FOR POLISHING STEEL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "MOFUSSILITE."

SIR,—I have only just had the advantage of seeing your issue of the 5th October, which contains an article partly explanatory and partly condemnatory of my patent process for plating steel. As both these essays are exceedingly erroneous in premises as well as conclusions, I ask of your well known impartiality an equally prominent place for the defence of my process to that given to its attack.

First, then, the first sentence is quite wrong:—"Captain Ross has (not) asked the Government of India £5,000 (or indeed anything at all) for the right of using his patent."

Second.—The *Daily Examiner* is, I believe, right in his account of the price of the composition, but he must remember that the tradesmen who sell it have to cover in that price all kinds of expenses, as that of advertising, &c., as well as realise a profit: the thing itself is exceedingly cheap.

Third.—No one has "sold" anything "on commission" for me—nor shall they with my knowledge. All that has been done yet has been purely experimental; nor have I ever received even a royalty upon what chemists have sold: your writer, therefore, writes more with a mercantile than a truthful perception of the matter when he says, "Captain Ross has been offering for public sale a preparation," &c.,—Captain Ross never did anything of the kind.

Fourth.—The writer in the *Daily Examiner*, who asserts that "the application of the mixture to the edge of a sword or knife makes it brittle and easily destructible," is (perhaps) aware that a large quantity of common salt is poisonous to the human subject, though in moderation, it is not only wholesome, but necessary; now if he will *only* apply "the usual grain of salt" to the conclusions he jumps at, instead of a whole ton of it, he will find that the "brittleness" given to steel by my composition is in absolute ratio to the *quantity* of the latter combined with the former. Everything that is hardened is made more brittle, but I assert, and can prove, that if steel is only plated by a thin coating of my composition, it is not only intensely hardened on the surface, but, by reason of the protection given to that surface, rendered much more tough than it was before.

Fifth.—As regards the polishing with a wheel and "crocus"—the *Daily Examiner* "writes as if he expected" every regiment or battery to carry about a cutler's shop with it on the march, and give their steel weapons as brilliant a polish on a moment's notice as they could in Sheffield! At any rate, this is what the carriage of a few "wheels and crocus"—the fifth part of a camel load—would really do for a regiment whose steel weapons were plated by my process.

Sixth.—The chemical "hazards" of the *Daily Examiner* are, though ingenious in some cases, quite beyond the mark:—A *phosphoric* smell is *not* omitted during the process of the chemical action caused by the application of my composition to steel. If the editor of that lively journal ever had his nose above metallic arsenic burned by the blowpipe, he will have a more precise idea of the nature of the "smell emitted," which however, Colonel Strachey thinks is hydrogen.

Seventh.—So far from "washing a blade with soap being sufficient to destroy my plating," I have used soap myself, and strongly recommend it, mixed with the "crocus" above mentioned, as an excellent means of polishing the plating! What the effect of application of caustic alkalies to my plating might be, I can't say; common alkalies, such as are met with in nature, naturally applied won't hurt it.

In conclusion, I ask every one to try for himself and take nothing, either for or against my process, on hearsay. That the *principle* is sound and valuable, I have not the least doubt, for I have tried it patiently and carefully now for upwards of a year. That the mode of application and perfecting process are complete, is quite another thing: I don't think myself, they are, and fancy I shall have to see Sheffield and Birmingham machinery at work before I can do that.

Agra, 21st October. W. A. Ross.

THE "CALCUTTA REVIEW" ON "WOMAN."

(*Pioneer.*)

We have always held the highest opinion of "woman;" we have subscribed to everything pretty, everything complimentary, that was ever written or spoken about "woman;" and have even wondered that poets were so moderate in their language. We prefer to believe that Mary Queen of Scots was as unfortunate as she was beautiful, and in Lancastrian Margueret see only "the pearl of Anjou." We do all this, and a great deal more—several columns full, in fact—but nevertheless we have to-day found out that our ideas of "woman" have been hitherto meagre—spiritless—inadequate. The pedestal on which we had put her proves too low by a mile—the mind picture we have treasured of her is the merest daub when compared with what it should have been. The fact is, we have been reading the *Calcutta Review* for October—Art. III, *Woman*—and have at last been awakened to a proper conception of "the stronger sex."

The article is a very good one, and the writer, if he were to go into a ball-room labelled "the writer of the article on Woman," ought to, and would, we hope, make sure of as many round dances (supposing the ladies had all read the article) as he chose to ask for. In the better times which are coming, when every year will be as good as Leap Year, he might also feel sure of a good proposal or two every season. At the same time the subject has many drawbacks—not the least of which is that so much has been already said about it that any one writing about the sex is compelled to quote a great deal, and to iterate continually. But the Calcutta *Reviewer* approaches his subject cleverly; he foresaw that he would have to say a great deal of what had been already said several times, and devised and effected his escape from the position by quoting, or "supposing," an argument on one page, and rushing in upon it and knocking it down in the next. He sets up each of the ordinary anti-woman's-rights arguments, and bowls each over in succession.

The first pin set up to be bowled down is the argument "that the majority of women are content with things as they are." This is of course true; but at the same time it is, as the writer shows, no argument, for at the commencement of every great movement the supporters are necessarily in a minority. The next argument is tougher, and is used by the horny-minded critic, who butts his adversary with the unpleasant question,—"would you like to see your wife Commander-in-Chief in India, a Police Constable, or Commodore of the Channel Fleet?" If you weakly respond that you do not desire any of these dignities to descend upon your partner, the enemy walks off chuckling in great triumph, and believes himself to have settled the whole question; but as the *Review* says, every single murderer objects to be hanged, but this does not show that hanging ought to be done away with. This style of argument is noticed as the "Brown-Jones-and-Robinson style," which sees questions from the narrowest and most egotistical point of view, and from an individual dislike argues general disapproval. The next argument is the appeal to custom. "For six thousand years," say the fossil Conservatives, "women have been subject to men, and this surely is a decisive argument against their liberation from such restraint now, but," says the Reviewer, "this idea is as old as the earth." When the ancient Briton was first requested to wear clothes he shrunk, we may be sure, from what he considered a dangerous innovation, and appealed to the incontrovertible fact, that his forefathers from time immemorial had worked very well in blue paint. The old Briton was doubtless quite accurate in his facts, but the progress of civilization has shown his judgment to have been in error. The last thousand years shows the position of women to have steadily advanced from bad to better all the world over—so that it is impossible to point to any period of the past as a proof that it was ever at its best—nor is there any reason for supposing that it has reached that point yet. For there is, it cannot be denied, great hardship in the case of unmarried women, with the wits and will to work, but who are obliged to be idle—to exist only for cupboard keys and Sunday schools, to have the future limited to the time it will take them to finish an altar-cloth or a pantry load of preserves. Is it part of the Divine government of the universe that a gentleman's daughter, left suddenly destitute, should be compelled to "become a governess?" Do we not by our present system waste exactly one-half of the mental power which has been appropriated to our race for the perfection of the world we inhabit?

The most common argument of all, however, is one which women themselves—the most loveable and most "womanly" of women—use against those who urge that everything should be thrown open to both sexes alike, the argument, that "the proper sphere of women is the domestic." Now it is not easy to say what the domestic sphere is. To most married women—to all mothers—it is indeed wide enough to tax the greatest energies of both mind and body, but to the unmarried what is the domestic sphere? A girl's life is school-life; a young woman's is artificial life—her sphere is society and her goal marriage. But suppose she never reaches the goal—never, to use a croquet phrase, gets through all her hoops? It is possible she has a paint-box and almost certain that she has a music-book; but how few are artists! how few are musicians! and herein lies, so it seems to us, the great evil of modern life. A girl is educated for marriage and not for perpetual spinsterhood. Were this reversed, the number of women who did get married would not be smaller than at present, and all those who did not would be provided for. But the improvement would not be confined to the other sex, for we ourselves should benefit not only directly, but indirectly; for were women, by education and consequent liberality of thought, at all times our equals, neither men nor women would dare to write nonsense nor talk it. It is doubtless very pleasant for the freeborn Briton to stand on his hearth rug with his back to the fireplace and explain the politics of Europe or the theory of protoplasms to an attentive wife as she grounds a pair of carpet slippers; but if the wife had an opinion of her own on the subject, and was ready at any moment to strike in and upset the freeborn Briton's argument, it would be all the better for everybody—and especially for the freeborn Briton himself.

THE CASE OF LIEUT.-COL. MOWBRAY THOMSON.

(*Englishman*, Oct. 31.)

Facts are stubborn things, and may not be gainsaid. It is quite true, as stated by a local contemporary, that directions were written in the Regimental and Station Order Books of the 42nd N. I. at Debrooghur for, we believe, a sergeant's guard to be in readiness with balled ammunition and cartridges, to act according to subsequent instructions. The nature of the service to be performed was not in any way indicated, and the men themselves imagined that they were about to be despatched in pursuit of a deserter, or of some wandering robbers from the neighbouring hill tribes. We repeat that no indication whatever was given that the arrest of an officer was in contemplation. Our contemporary, however, states that the above order appeared in the books on July 6th at 8 A.M., and that the wife of the officer referred to was confined at noon of that day. But, as we have already twice stated, no officer whatever was named, and even had it been so, we imagine that domestic occurrences are not generally allowed to stand in the way of military duty. If a soldier, no matter what his rank may be, has to be placed under arrest even when a demonstration of force may be necessary, the accidental coincidence of a birth or a death in his family—however strong the feeling of sympathy it might occasion—would certainly not be accepted as a plea for the offender's impunity. Besides, what proof is there that Colonel Thomson was aware of the interesting condition in which the lady referred to by our contemporary happened to be at the time? It does not, we understand, belong to the province of a commanding officer to play the part of Lucina, nor is he expected to take medical charge of the wives of his subordinates. And it is sufficiently clear that Colonel Thomson and Captain Jones were not on visiting terms. The whole affair, however, may be explained in a very few words, and our information is derived from more than one source—and not all friendly to Colonel Thomson.

Under correction, therefore, we believe the following version of this regrettable business will be found authentic in its main points. Captain Jones, having been removed from detachment duty at Suddiyah by reason of his insubordination, wrote a long history of his case from his own point of view, but in such unbecoming language that his commanding officer—and, we think we are right in stating, the Brigadier-General likewise—declined to send it up to H. E. the Commander-in-Chief. Upon that Captain Jones determined to forward his letter direct, as he was entitled to do on furnishing a copy to his commanding officer. Two days were allowed him for the purpose of making out this copy, which any clerk could have done in as many hours. It was reported, however, in the station that Captain Jones had openly declared his intention of refusing to obey Colonel Thomson's orders, and had threatened to shoot any officer who might be sent to place him under arrest—alluding, as it was supposed, to the Adjutant, with whom he was at feud.

Now, under ordinary circumstances, threats of this kind may safely be treated as idle words, full of sound and fury, but meaning nothing. In the present case, however, it was known that Captain Jones was a man of a very violent disposition. It is stated, on unquestionable authority, that he once stabbed an officer in the hand; that he once shot a cow, or calf, belonging to some men of his own regiment—Sikhs and Ghoorkas, be it remembered—that had strayed into his compound; that he once cut off the beard of one of his servants—an actionable offence; that he once thrashed another of his servants, and was not only fined twenty-five rupees for doing so, but was also severely reprimanded by the magistrate. A man with such antecedents required to be dealt with in an unusually resolute manner, and Colonel Thomson seems to have thought that the surest means of preventing any act of violence, was by convincing Captain Jones that it would be promptly and terribly punished. For there could be no doubt of that officer understanding the true purport and signification of the regimental order, which appears to have quickly reached his knowledge. As we understand the case, had Captain Jones refused to send in to his commanding officer, at the time specified, a copy of his letter to Head Quarters, he would have been placed under arrest; and had he attempted to execute the threat imputed to him, he would have been marched off a prisoner in irons, or even shot dead upon the spot, had he opposed force to force.

We confess that we cannot commend the course adopted by Colonel Thomson. It was certainly possible that Captain Jones, in an access of unreasoning passion, might insult the officer charged to place him under arrest, but that